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THE MINNESOTA COURTS: 1984

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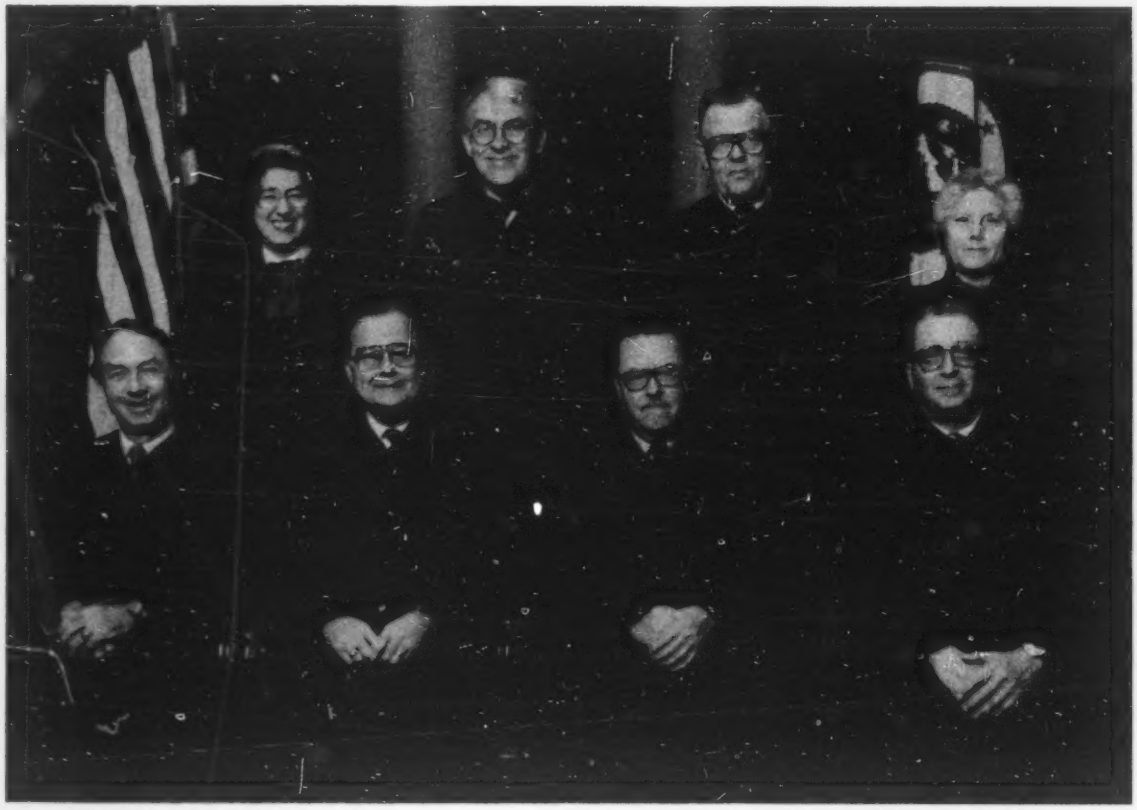
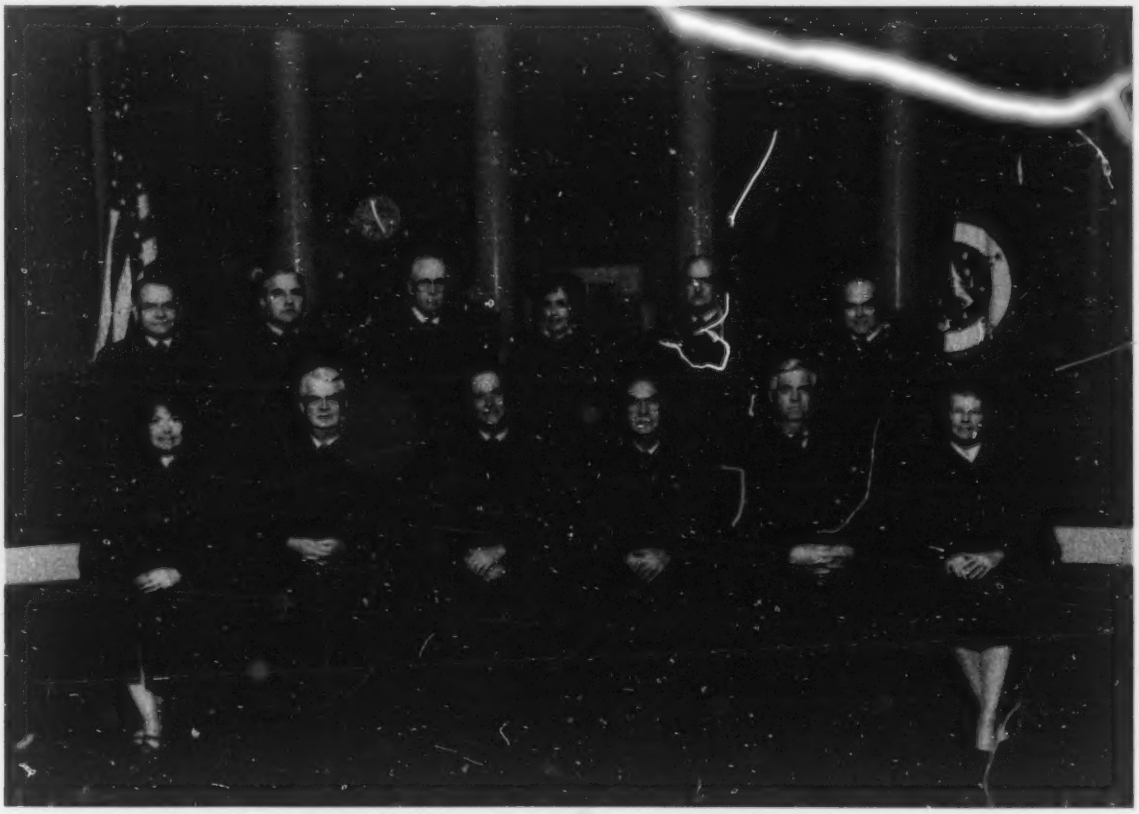
THE MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT



Front row, left to right: Honorable George M. Scott, Honorable C. Donald Peterson, Chief Justice Douglas K. Amdahl, Honorable Lawrence R. Yetka.
Back row, left to right: Honorable M. Jeanne Coyne, Honorable John E. Simonett, Honorable Glenn E. Kelley, Honorable Rosalie E. Wahl.

THE MINNESOTA COURT OF APPEALS



Front row, left to right: Honorable Harriet Lansing, Honorable D. D. Wozniak, Honorable Edward J. Parker, Chief Judge Peter S. Popovich, Honorable Daniel F. Foley, Honorable Susanne C. Sedgwick.
Back row, left to right: Honorable Gary L. Crippen, Honorable R. A. "Jim" Randall, Honorable Thomas G. Forsberg, Honorable Doris Ohlsen Huspeni, Honorable Roger J. Nierengarten, Honorable David R. Leslie.

FOREWORD

Five years have passed since the last publication of a state court report. During this interval, a remarkable variety of achievements have been realized by the Minnesota judicial system. While this report--and its succeeding annual editions--will detail these accomplishments, several of them are sufficiently noteworthy to highlight here.

In 1980, the major unfinished business facing the judiciary was the establishment of a court of appeals to afford relief to a supreme court that was struggling to keep pace with a caseload growing by 10% each year. A constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to establish an intermediate court was a necessity if the excellence of appellate decisions in Minnesota was to be maintained.

An intensive campaign, spearheaded by Chief Justice Douglas K. Amdahl, was launched early in 1982 to acquaint the voters with the need for a new court. The effort ranged from "whistle stop" speeches to telephone banks. The State Bar Association and public-spirited citizens' groups were enlisted to help with the task, and they responded enthusiastically. The constitutional amendment authorizing a court of appeals was approved overwhelmingly in the November 1982 general election. The legislature and the Governor enacted the enabling legislation; and the first six judges were sworn in on November 1, 1983, joined by their six colleagues the following April.

Statistical information regarding the remarkable productivity of the new court is found elsewhere in this report. These data underscore what we know intuitively about the dramatic improvement experienced at the appellate level during the short period that we have had two appellate courts. Case backlogs have plunged, processing times have been drastically reduced, and decisions of both courts have been accompanied by explanatory opinions. The

tantalizing prospect of most appellate decisions being released within 90 days after submission has now become a reality.

The second notable achievement has been the legislature's recognition of the need for a judicial building separate and apart from the State Capitol, where the Supreme Court currently resides. Over the years a variety of court-related agencies have been established; because of space limitations in the Capitol, they and the Court of Appeals have been forced to operate in seven locations scattered throughout St. Paul. The waste in time and money occasioned by this situation is intolerable. In 1984, the legislature reaffirmed action that it had taken in 1913 by designating a site in the Capitol Complex and providing funds for an architectural design competition, which is to be completed in early 1985. We hope to move into our new facility in 1988.

These recent developments accompany other major improvements in our judicial system. After several years of work, we now have a powerful tool that allows us to track litigation in our courts. The State Judicial Information System (SJIS) enables judges and court administrators to follow individual cases as they proceed through the judicial process. We can pinpoint delays and concentrate judicial resources upon cases or types of cases to effect their prompt resolution. We know, from an analysis of SJIS data, that the number of cases filed in the trial courts has continued to rise over the last several years. In addition, there appears to be a gradual and continuing increase in filings in the metropolitan districts and a corresponding decrease in many out-state areas.

In 1984, nearly two million cases were commenced in the trial courts. There were over 30,000 felony and gross misdemeanor filings, 36,000 civil matters, 21,000 probate cases, 50,000 family cases, and 35,000 juvenile matters, totaling 172,200 serious civil and criminal matters. In 1984, 174,600 serious civil and criminal cases were concluded by our trial courts, an impressive ~~103~~ 101% calendar clearance rate. In addition, 110,000 misdemeanors,

90,000 minor civil matters, and 1,530,000 traffic and traffic-related cases were filed last year. An even greater number of dispositions in these categories were achieved. The hard work and dedication of the judges and employees of the trial courts made 1984 an impressive year.

During 1984, great strides were made in automating our courts so that the business of the judiciary may be more effectively managed. The Trial Court Information System (TCIS), launched in 1981 and funded by the legislature since its inception, computerizes court records, calendars, notices and financial data; both appellate courts utilize TCIS recordkeeping features. Its goal is to make standardized automatic recordkeeping available to all Minnesota counties within the next decade. Both appellate courts are automated as are several counties throughout the state. One judicial district, which extends from Washington County to Pine County, will be fully operational on the TCIS network by mid-1985.

Ever increasing caseloads and the rising costs of litigation have caused courts throughout the country to seek alternative ways of dealing with citizens' disputes. It has been found that certain types of disputes, such as those involving landlords and tenants and quarrels between neighbors, very often are best resolved informally in the communities in which they arise, instead of in a courtroom. Dispute resolution centers, using volunteer citizens as facilitators to negotiate settlements between the people involved, have gradually been created during the last several years. The legislature, recognizing the benefits of these centers, including their convenience, low cost and speed, enacted legislation in 1984 allowing for a community dispute resolution program under the auspices of the State Court Administrator, with the directive that guidelines be developed to be followed by the centers. These guidelines, which were virtually completed by December for submission to the legislature in February of 1985, provide program certification criteria which must be met in order for the centers to receive court referrals.

It is hoped that the stimulus provided by the legislature and the guidelines that have been developed will lead to the creation of alternative dispute resolution centers throughout the state, resulting in less costly and less stressful resolutions of the citizens' disputes they mediate.

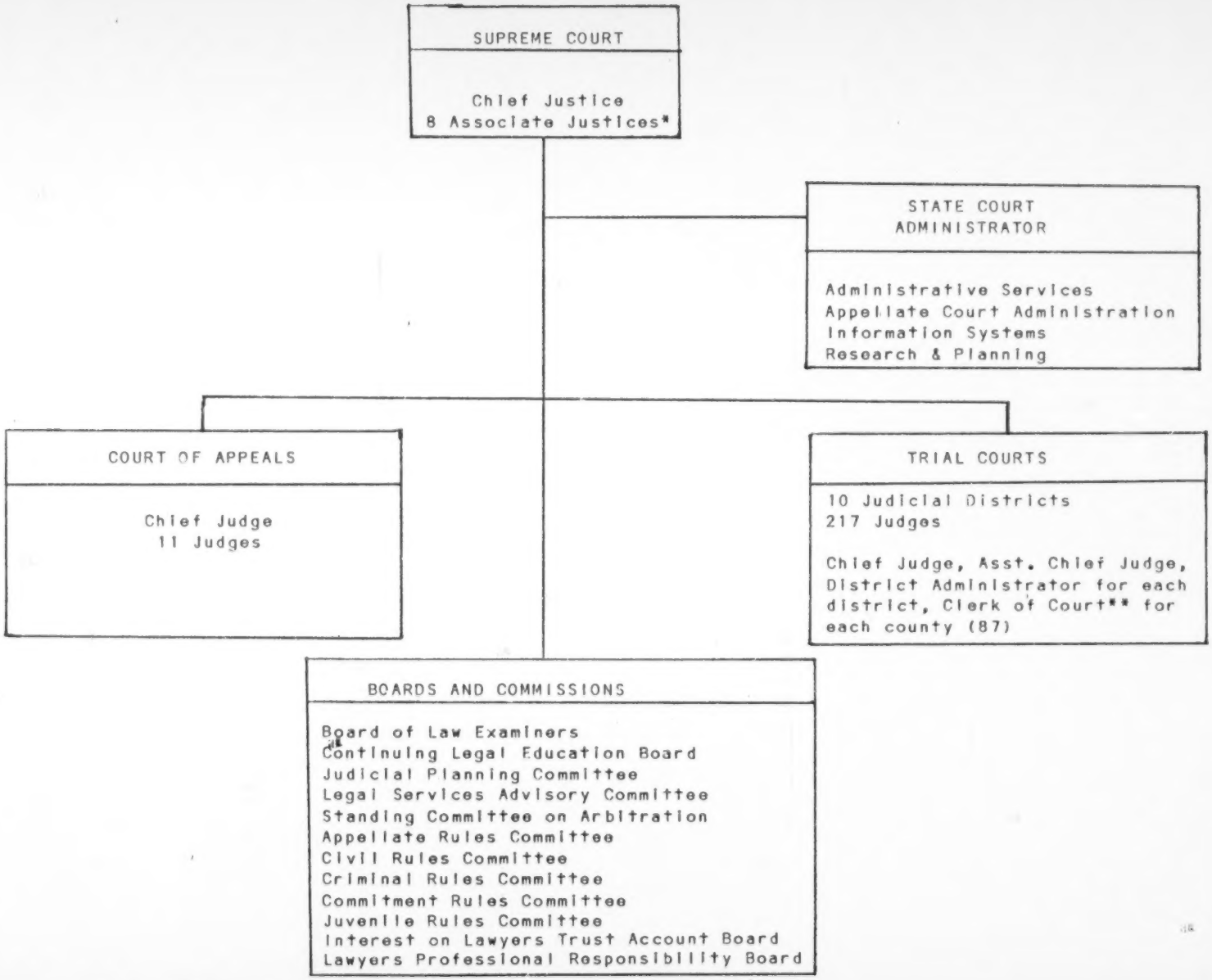
Supreme Court boards and commissions have also been hard at work. We now have brand new Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure to guide lawyers in bringing their appeals through the new appellate court system, Special Rules of Procedure Governing Procedures under the Minnesota Commitment Act of 1982, and wholesale revisions of the Rules of Civil Procedure, to name just a few. We have also created a board to distribute funds gathered by a civil filing fee surcharge to corporations providing legal assistance to indigents, and another to distribute the interest on lawyers' trust accounts to programs providing legal assistance to the poor, law-related education to the public, and services to enhance the administration of justice. In addition, the court is considering the possibility of creating a board to certify agencies that would set guidelines for lawyers who wish to be recognized as specialists in particular fields of law.

There is just cause for satisfaction and pride in the state's judicial system. We have a court system that is gradually evolving into two tiers--one for trials, the other for appeals. We know the numbers and status of the cases in the judicial system, and we see aggressive measures being taken in the trial courts to resolve old cases and to reduce case processing times. We have an appellate system that is deciding matters expeditiously, with accompanying written opinions. We also have a variety of boards, commissions, and agencies that are effectively solving pressing current problems and anticipating and preparing for future needs. In sum, our judicial system continues to change and mature as it strives to improve the administration of justice in Minnesota.

STATE COURT ORGANIZATION

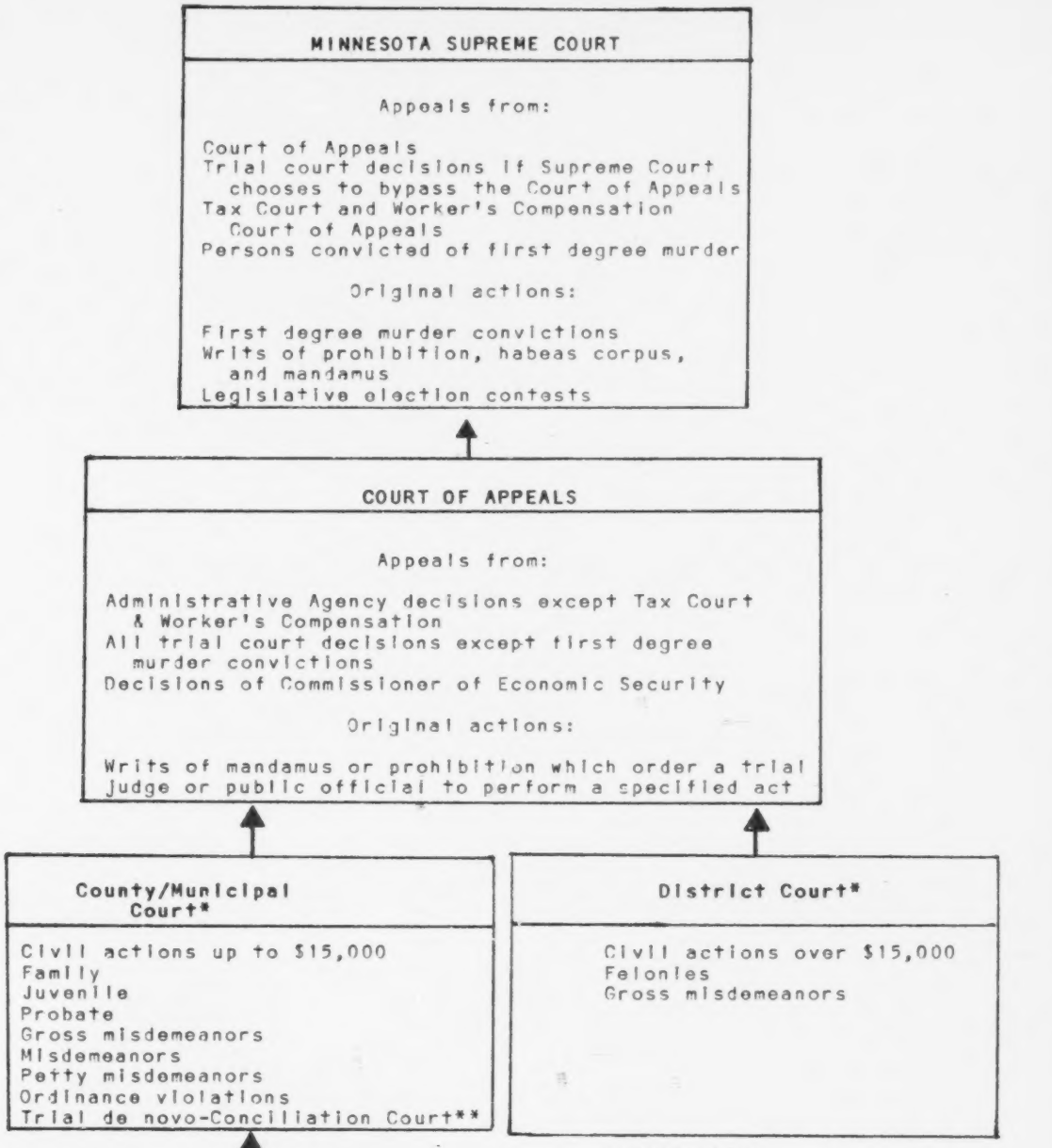
JURISDICTION AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



*To be reduced to 6 Associate Justices through attrition.
**Effective 8/1/85 the title "clerk of court" will be re-titled "court administrator."

STATE COURT JURISDICTION AND APPEALS ROUTES


MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT
Appeals from:
Court of Appeals
Trial court decisions if Supreme Court chooses to bypass the Court of Appeals
Tax Court and Worker's Compensation Court of Appeals
Persons convicted of first degree murder
Original actions:
First degree murder convictions
Writs of prohibition, habeas corpus, and mandamus
Legislative election contests
COURT OF APPEALS
Appeals from:
Administrative Agency decisions except Tax Court & Worker's Compensation
All trial court decisions except first degree murder convictions
Decisions of Commissioner of Economic Security
Original actions:
Writs of mandamus or prohibition which order a trial judge or public official to perform a specified act
County/Municipal Court*
Civil actions up to $15,000
Family
Juvenile
Probate
Gross misdemeanors
Misdemeanors
Petty misdemeanors
Ordinance violations
Trial de novo-Conciliation Court**
District Court*
Civil actions over $15,000
Felonies
Gross misdemeanors
Conciliation Court**
Civil disputes up to $1,250

* Family, juvenile and probate matters are heard by the district court in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties and in unified judicial districts. These matters are heard by the County Court in all other counties.

** This "appeal" is actually a new trial, not just a review of the conciliation action.

PLEASE NOTE:

M.S. 487.191 permits a judicial district to combine its county/municipal and districts courts into one general trial court, the district court. Judges can hear any matter brought before them. Unification has been adopted in the Third, Seventh, and Tenth Districts.

APPELLATE COURTS

THE OLD APPELLATE SYSTEM: REASONS FOR REFORM

For many years the Supreme Court struggled under the weight of an ever increasing workload. Case filings were ballooning at an annual rate of 16%. In the decade from 1973 to 1982, the number of appeals increased by 179%. By 1982, the pace of appellate justice in Minnesota was suffering. The typical civil case involving oral argument was taking nearly 17 months to complete and the average criminal appeal was nearly two years old by the time it was finally decided. In November of 1982, Minnesota citizens voted to pass a constitutional amendment restructuring the state's appellate court system. Seventy-seven percent of those voting on the amendment favored the creation of a court of appeals. The following year legislation was approved to create, implement, and fund the new Minnesota Court of Appeals. While the jurisdiction of the new appellate system became effective August 1, 1983, the first six judges for the new court were not sworn in until November 2, 1983, and the remaining six judges were sworn in the following April.

THE NEW APPELLATE SYSTEM: PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE

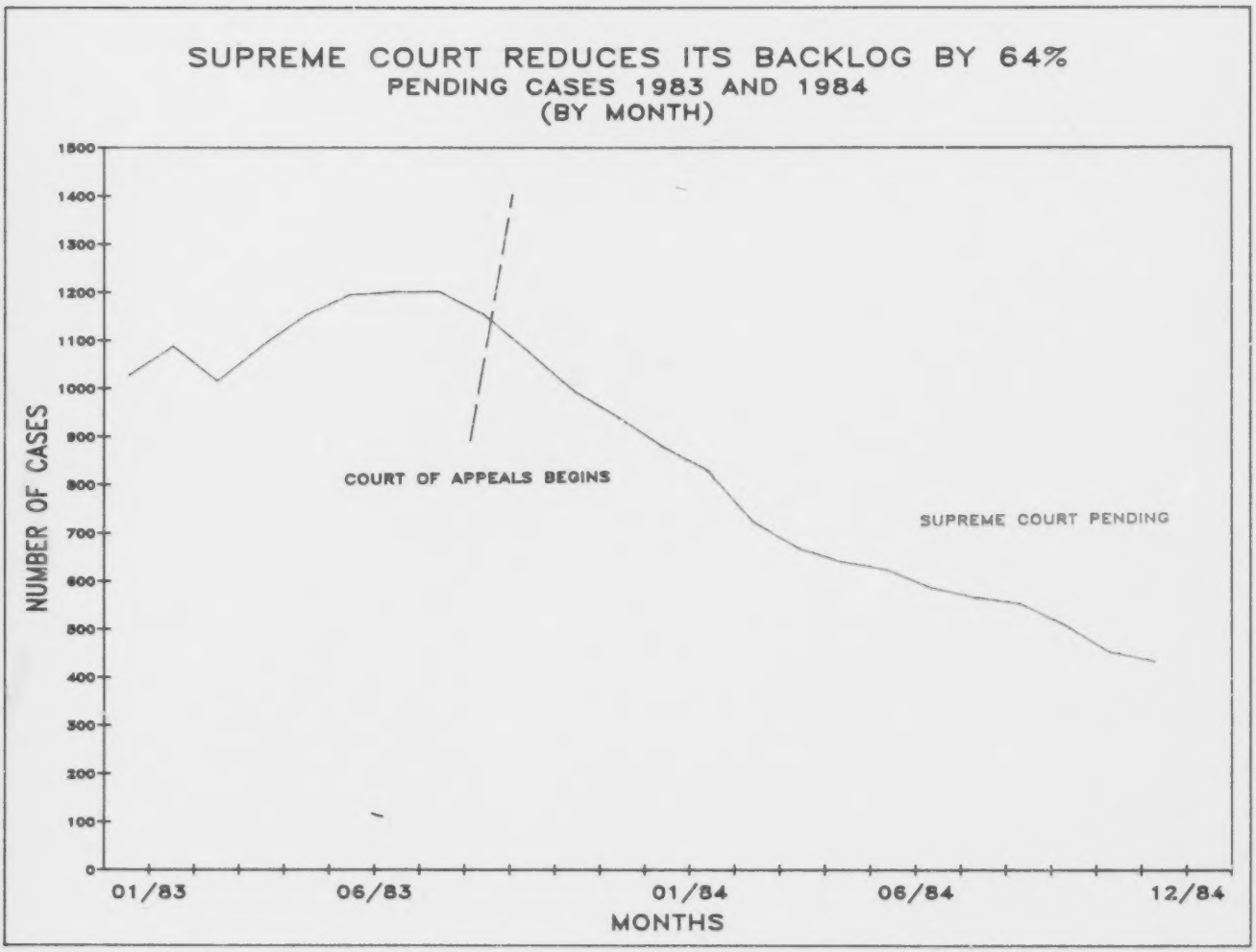
The need for an intermediate court of appeals was clear. A new appellate system promised to:

- Cut Backlog
- Reduce Delay
- Increase Oral Argument
- Improve Access
- Provide Written Decisions

The new reorganized appellate system has been fully operational for one year. Its performance demonstrates that it is fulfilling the promises of its proponents.

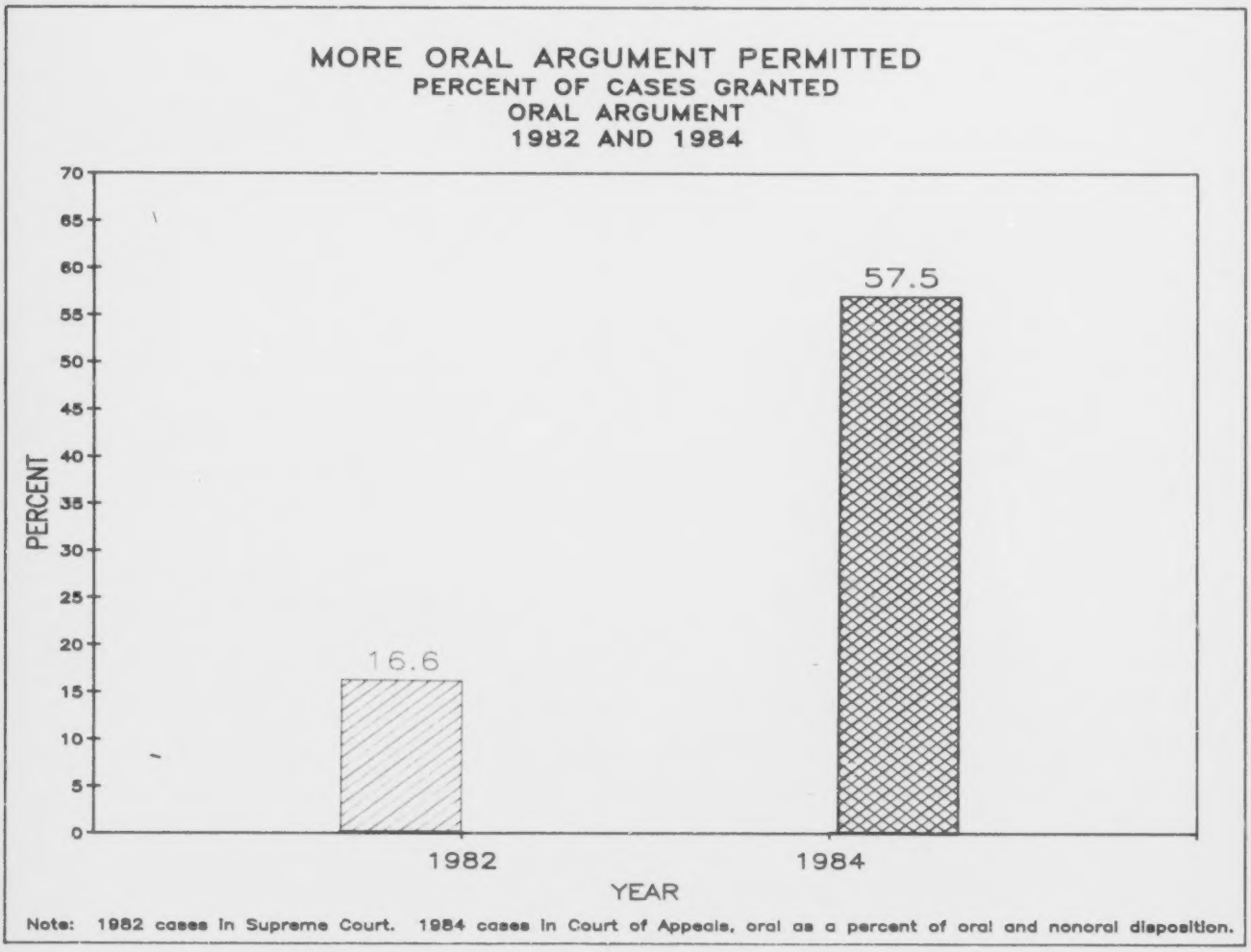
BACKLOG REDUCED BY 64%

After November of 1983, the Supreme Court began to reduce the number of pending cases which had been growing steadily during the past several years. In the last year backlog has been cut by 64%, from a high point of 1,194 undecided cases in July of 1983 to 419 in December of 1984. The figure below depicts this trend in the pending caseload of the Supreme Court.



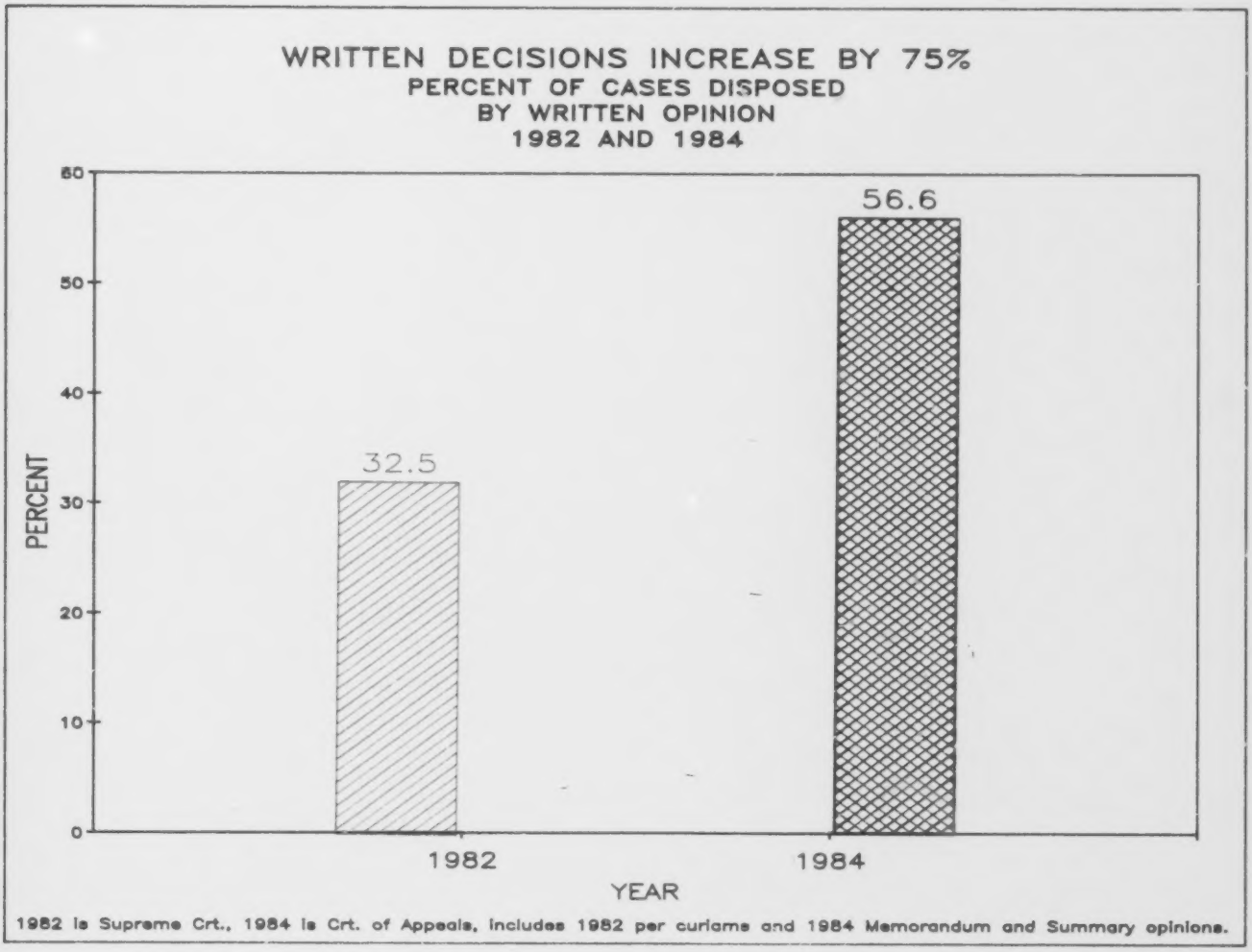
ORAL ARGUMENT GRANTED IN MORE CASES

In 1982, oral argument was granted by the Supreme Court in 139 of the 835 appellate cases decided on the merits, a rate of 16.6%. Under the new appellate system, 598 of the 1,040 case disposed on the merits in 1984 were granted oral argument, a rate of 57.5%. It should be remembered that a substantial portion of the oral consideration in 1984 occurred in various locations across the state.



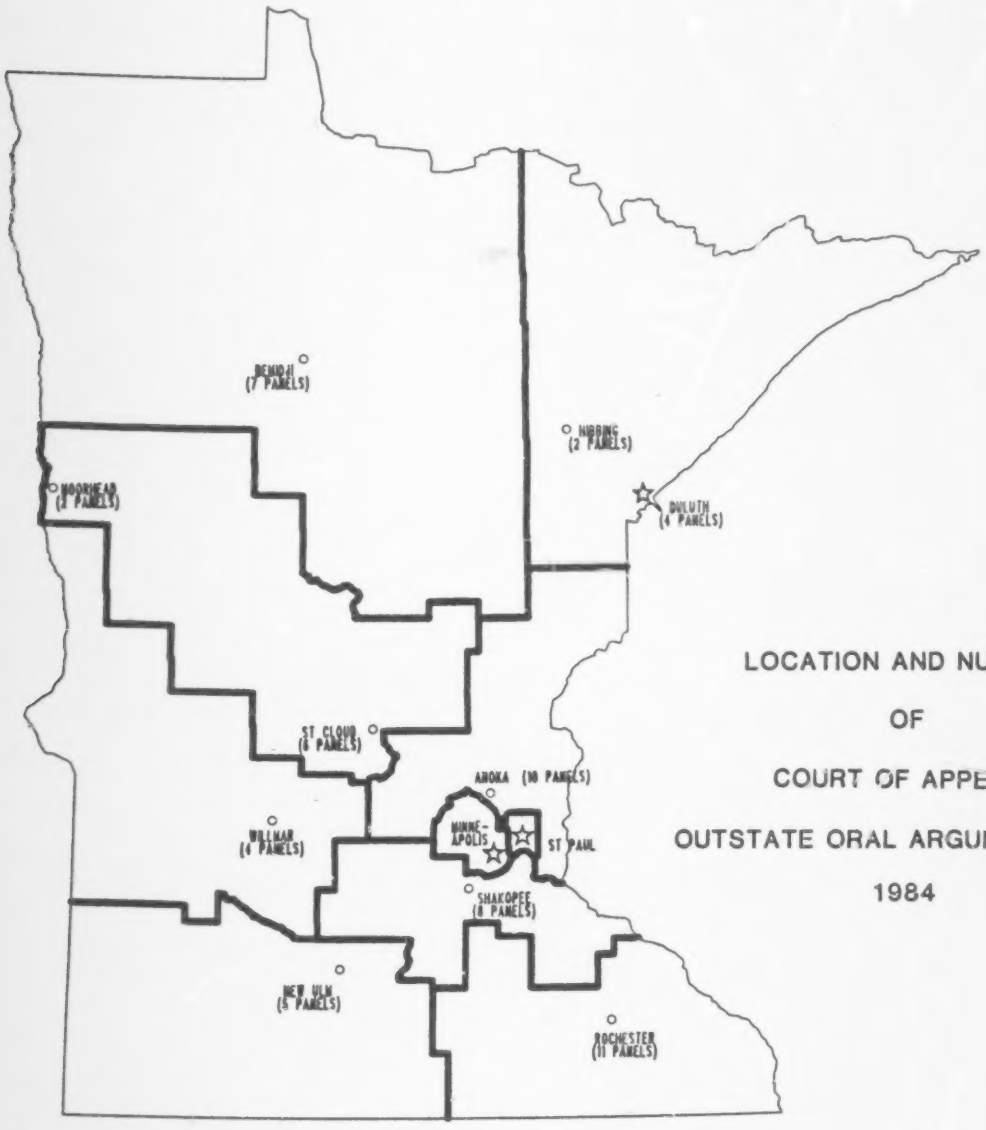
WRITTEN DECISIONS INCREASED BY 75%

In 1982, 518 of 1,592 cases were disposed by written opinion in the Supreme Court, a rate of 32.5%. Under the new appellate system, 1,042 of 1,840 (56.6%) of the cases were disposed by written opinion. Thus, written opinion as a percentage of the caseload increased by 75% as a result of the new appellate system.



ACCESS TO APPELLATE COURTS IMPROVED

In addition to providing written decisions in every case decided on the merits and to granting oral argument upon request, the Court of Appeals travels to many locations throughout the state to hear cases in the judicial districts in which they originate. A total of 59 panels were set in out-state locations in 1984 even though the Court was not fully constituted until April. The map below displays the location of oral argument settings outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul and the number of panel settings in each location.



LOCATION AND NUMBER

OF

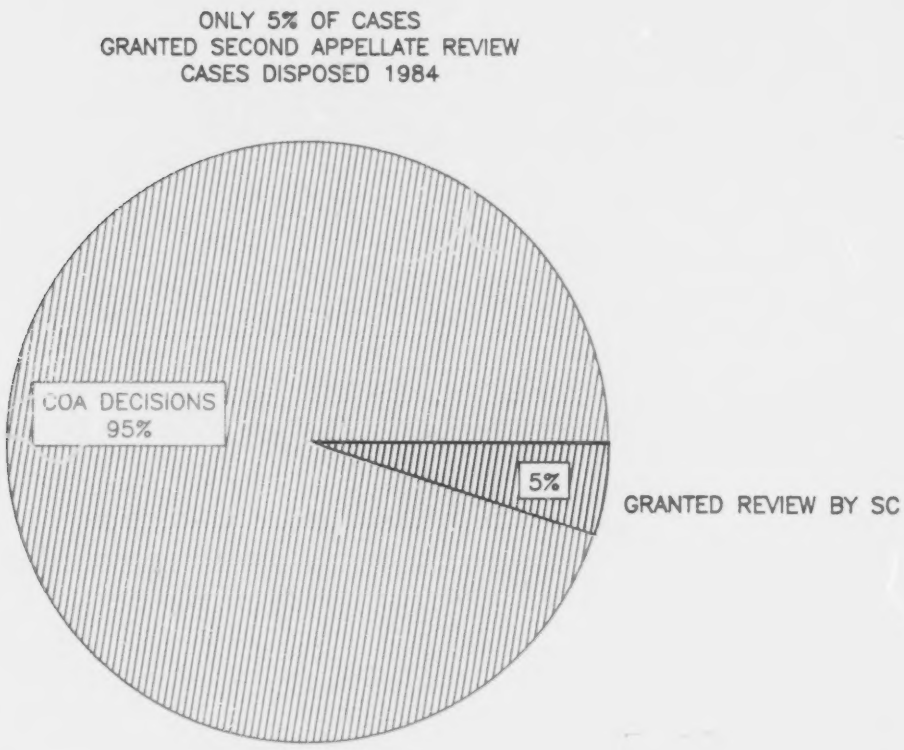
COURT OF APPEALS

OUTSTATE ORAL ARGUMENT PANELS

1984

ONLY 5% OF CASES GRANTED SECOND APPELLATE REVIEW

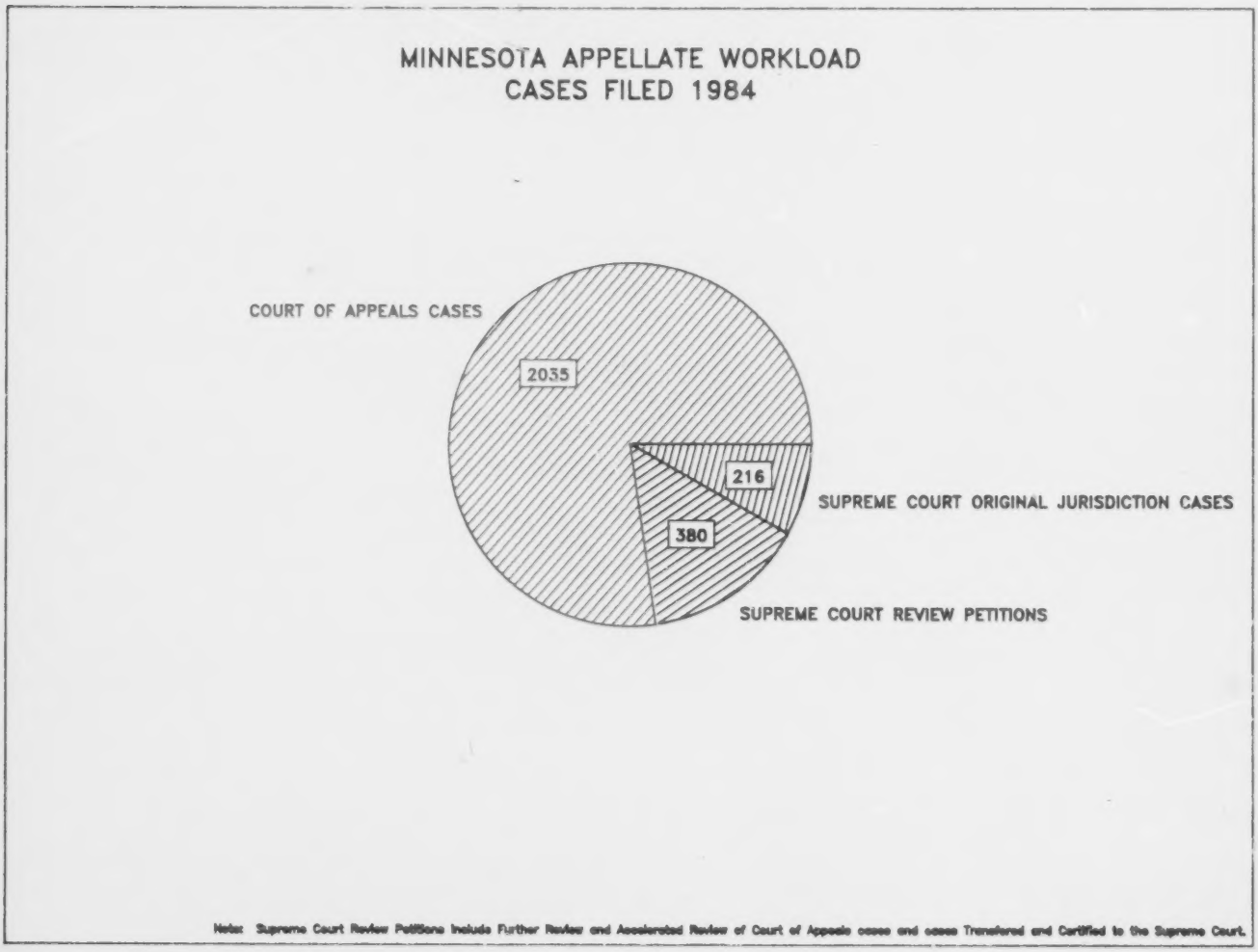
Only 20.6% of the Court of Appeals' decisions were appealed to the Supreme Court. Of the 229 requests for review which were acted upon by the Supreme Court, only 55 were granted. Thus, less than 5% of the cases decided by the Court of Appeals in 1984 will receive a second appellate review. The figure below depicts the percent of the Court of Appeals' decisions granted a second appellate review.



IMPROVED APPELLATE FUNCTION

The jurisdiction established by the Legislature for the two appellate courts provides the vehicle for dealing appropriately with two distinct kinds of cases. The Court of Appeals processes the high volume cases with a focus on error correction. Under the reorganized appellate system the original [mandatory] jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has been reduced so that now most of its workload comes to it by discretionary petition. Thus, the Supreme Court is once again capable of giving full consideration to issues of statewide, precedential or constitutional significance.

The figure below depicts the workload of the appellate system in 1984. Over 2,000 appeals were filed with the Court of Appeals. In addition, approximately 200 original jurisdiction cases and a further 380 petitions for review of Court of Appeals' decisions were filed with the Supreme Court.


MINNESOTA APPELLATE WORKLOAD
CASES FILED 1984
COURT OF APPEALS CASES
2035
216
SUPREME COURT ORIGINAL JURISDICTION CASES
380
SUPREME COURT REVIEW PETITIONS
Note: Supreme Court Review Petitions Include Further Review and Accelerated Review of Court of Appeals cases and cases Transferred and Certified to the Supreme Court.

SUMMARY

1984 marked a year of excellent performance by Minnesota's appellate courts. The institution of the Court of Appeals, with its broad jurisdiction to consider most types of cases on appeal, has permitted the Supreme Court to once again concentrate on its law stating function and has assured citizens of prompt and deliberate consideration of all cases by their appellate courts.

TRIAL COURTS

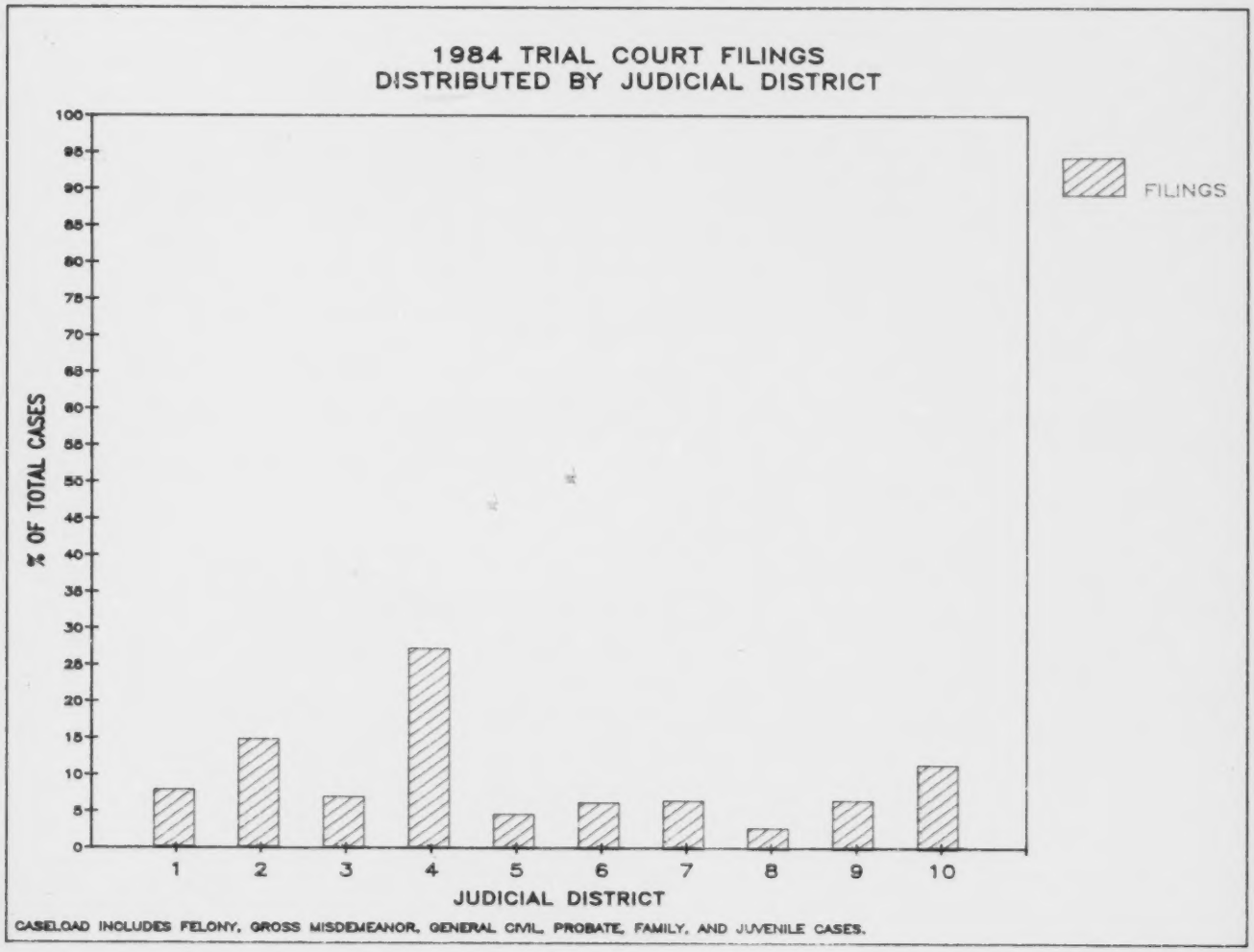
TRIAL COURTS

The trial courts of Minnesota have original statewide jurisdiction in all civil and criminal actions. There are 217 trial court judges located throughout the state with a local court administrator managing court operations in each county. Although trial courts operate in each of the 87 counties, they are organized for administrative purposes into 10 judicial districts. Trial court operations in each judicial district are supervised by a chief judge and an assistant chief judge with the aid of a judicial district administrator.

Minnesota Judicial Districts

TRIAL COURT WORKLOAD DISTRIBUTED STATEWIDE

A substantial portion (28%) of the trial court actions filed in this state are commenced in Hennepin County, the Fourth Judicial District. Ramsey County, which constitutes the Second Judicial District, is the second busiest trial court in the state, followed closely by the Tenth and First Judicial Districts.

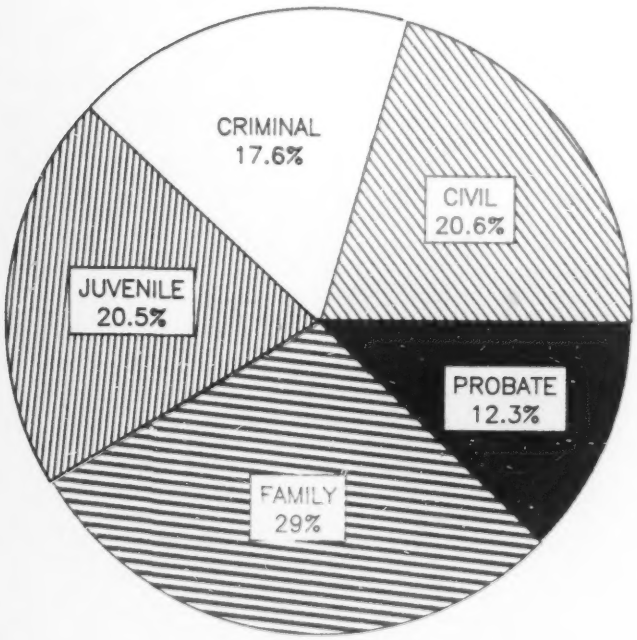


TRIAL COURT WORKLOAD: CASES FILED, DISPOSED AND PENDING

NEARLY TWO MILLION CASES FILED IN 1984

In 1984, the trial courts were called on to process 1,901,835 cases.* Minor offenses such as traffic and parking violations account for 80% of the cases. As shown below, family matters constitute the largest portion of the major case filings.

1984 MAJOR CASE FILINGS



Major Case Filings	
Criminal	30,266
Civil	35,461
Probate	21,120
Family	49,986
Juvenile	35,388
TOTAL	172,221

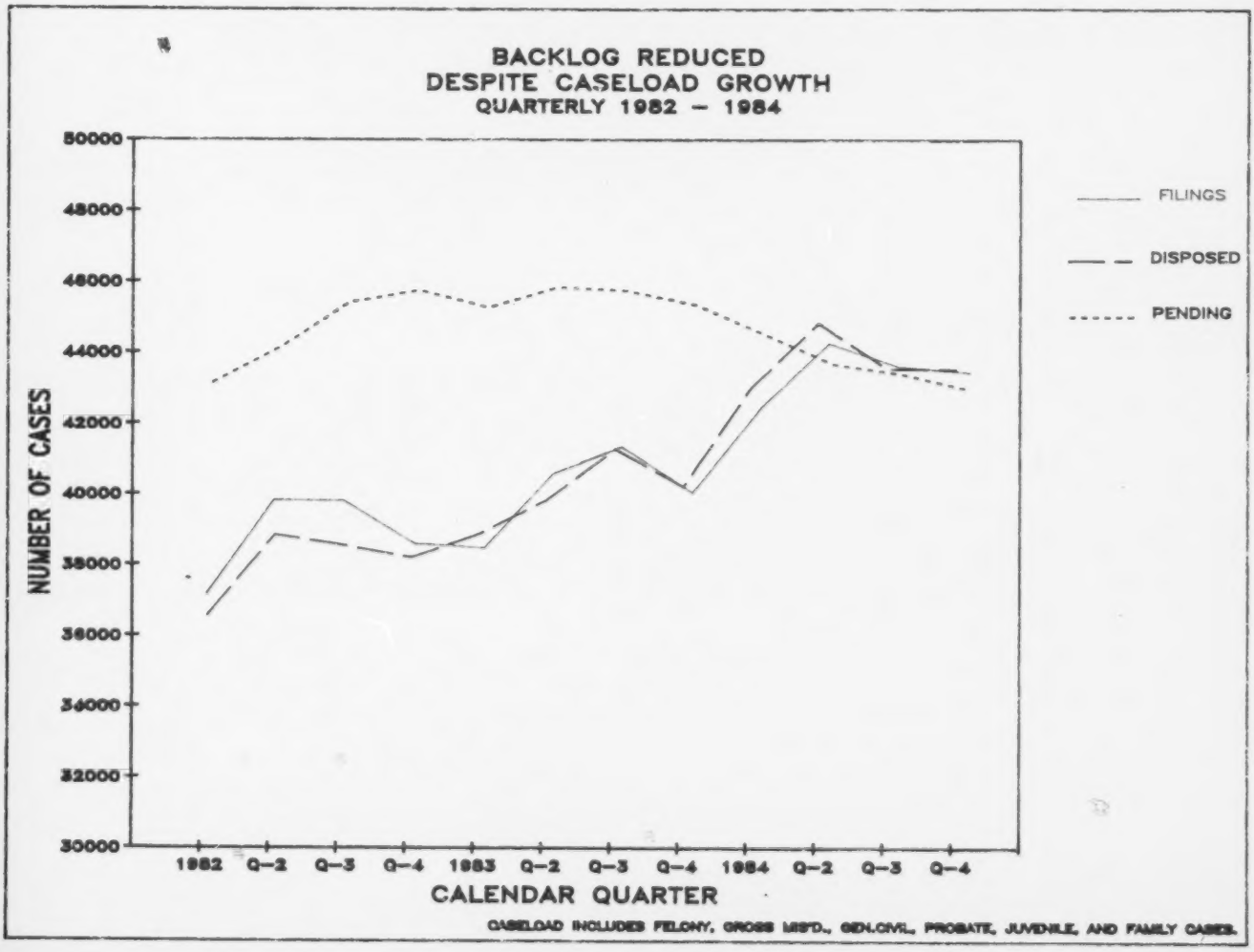
EXCLUDES CONCILIATION, MISDEMEANOR, TRAFFIC, AND PARKING VIOLATIONS, AND FOURTH DISTRICT JUVENILE FILINGS.

* The State Judicial Information System (SJIS) collects trial court case statistics from all counties in the state. The following graphs and charts display and summarize some of the trial court information. Data collected on felony, gross misdemeanor, civil, probate, family, juvenile, and conciliation cases represent individual cases. A case includes all charges associated with a single complaint. Data on the remaining types of cases, i.e., juvenile traffic, parking, other traffic and other non-traffic, are collected in aggregate form each month and reflect individual charges.

TRIAL COURTS EFFECTIVELY COPING WITH GROWING CASELOAD: COURTS REDUCING THE BACKLOG

In recent years, the number of serious civil and criminal cases filed in our trial courts has increased steadily. Between 1982 and 1984, civil, felony, gross misdemeanor, probate, juvenile, and family case filings increased 11%. Yet, the number of pending cases--the courts' backlog--was actually reduced. This was possible because the trial courts were able to increase significantly their rate of disposition in nearly all case type categories.

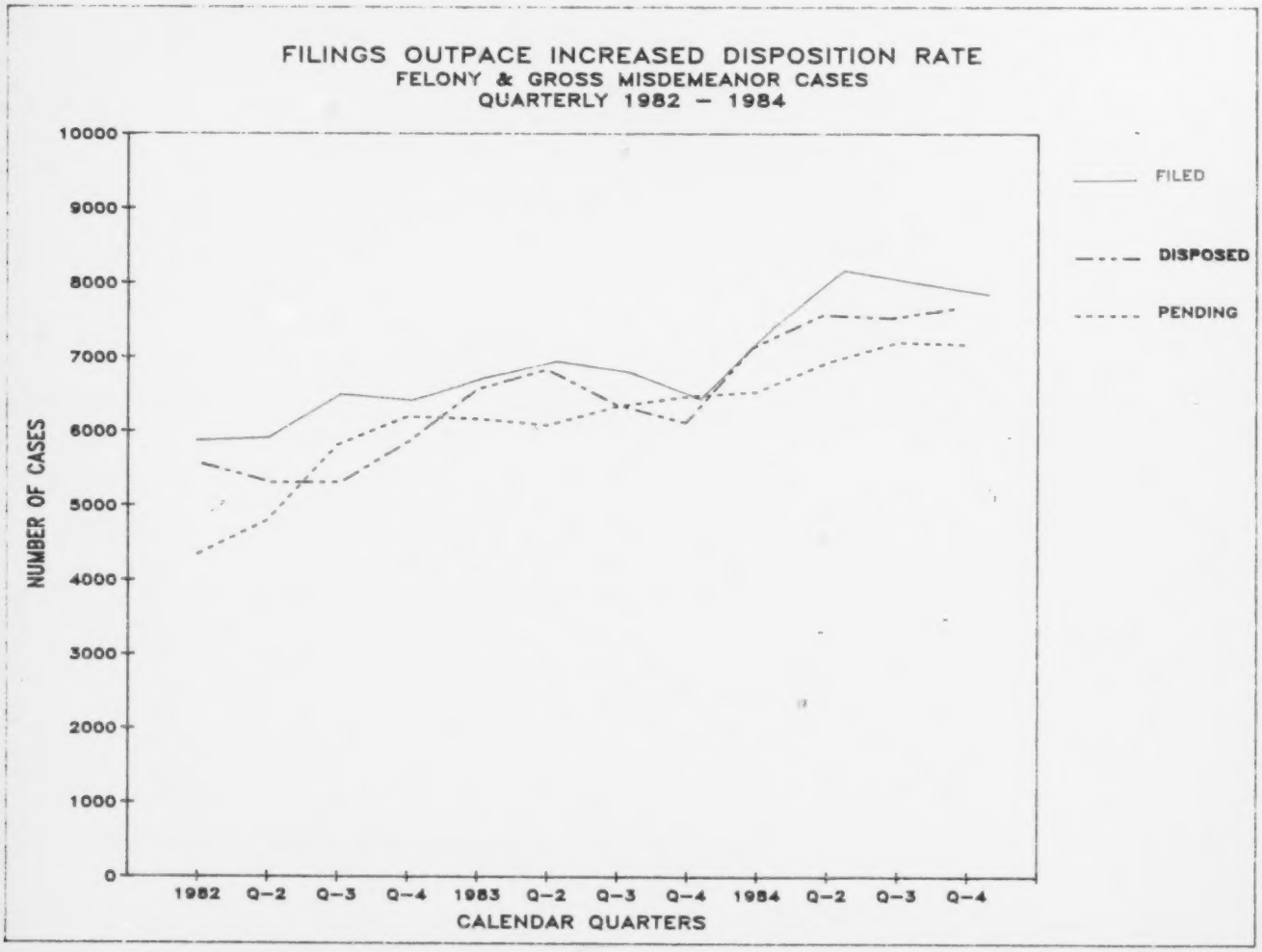
In 1982, a total of 155,600 civil, felony, gross misdemeanor, juvenile, family, and probate cases were filed. By 1984, these filings had grown to over 172,000, an 11% increase. However, during this time period, the trial courts were able to increase dispositions even more, from over 152,000 in 1982 to 174,000 in 1984, a 15% increase. Thus, despite a growing workload, the trial courts' backlog of cases in these categories was cut by 5%.



CRIMINAL FILINGS OUTPACE DISPOSITIONS

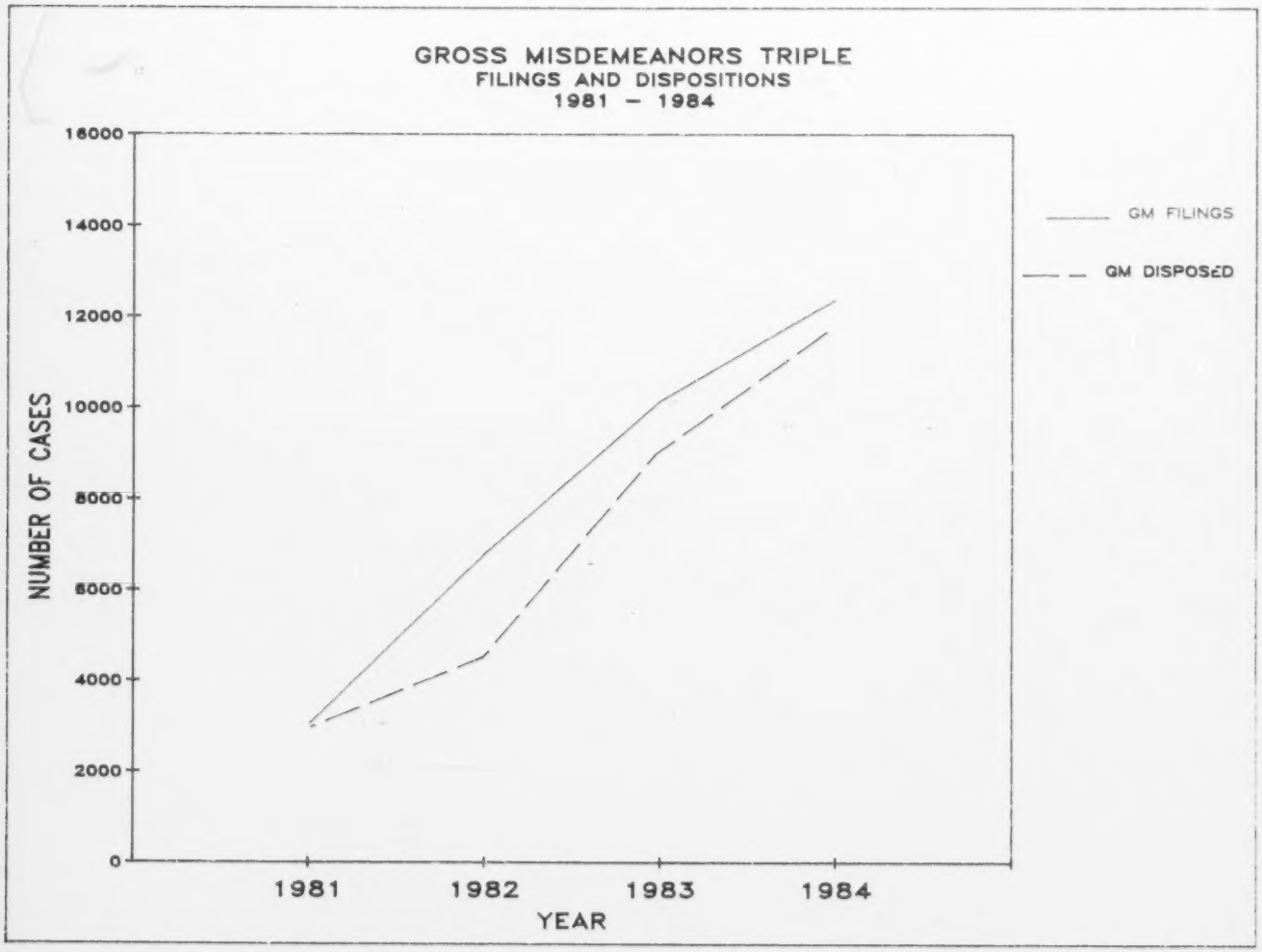
Between 1982 and 1984, the trial courts experienced a 12% increase in felony and gross misdemeanor filings. While the courts were able to increase their dispositions by more than three times that rate (34.5%), the actual number of criminal case filings exceeded the number of cases disposed in each year from 1982 to 1984. As a result, by 1984 the backlog of criminal cases had grown substantially.

Criminal filings rose from 24,000 to 30,300 and dispositions from 22,000 to 29,600 between 1982 and 1984. The number of pending cases increased from 4,345 at the beginning of 1982 to 7,177 by the end of 1984.



IMPACT OF NEW DWI LAW: GROSS MISDEMEANOR FILINGS TRIPLE

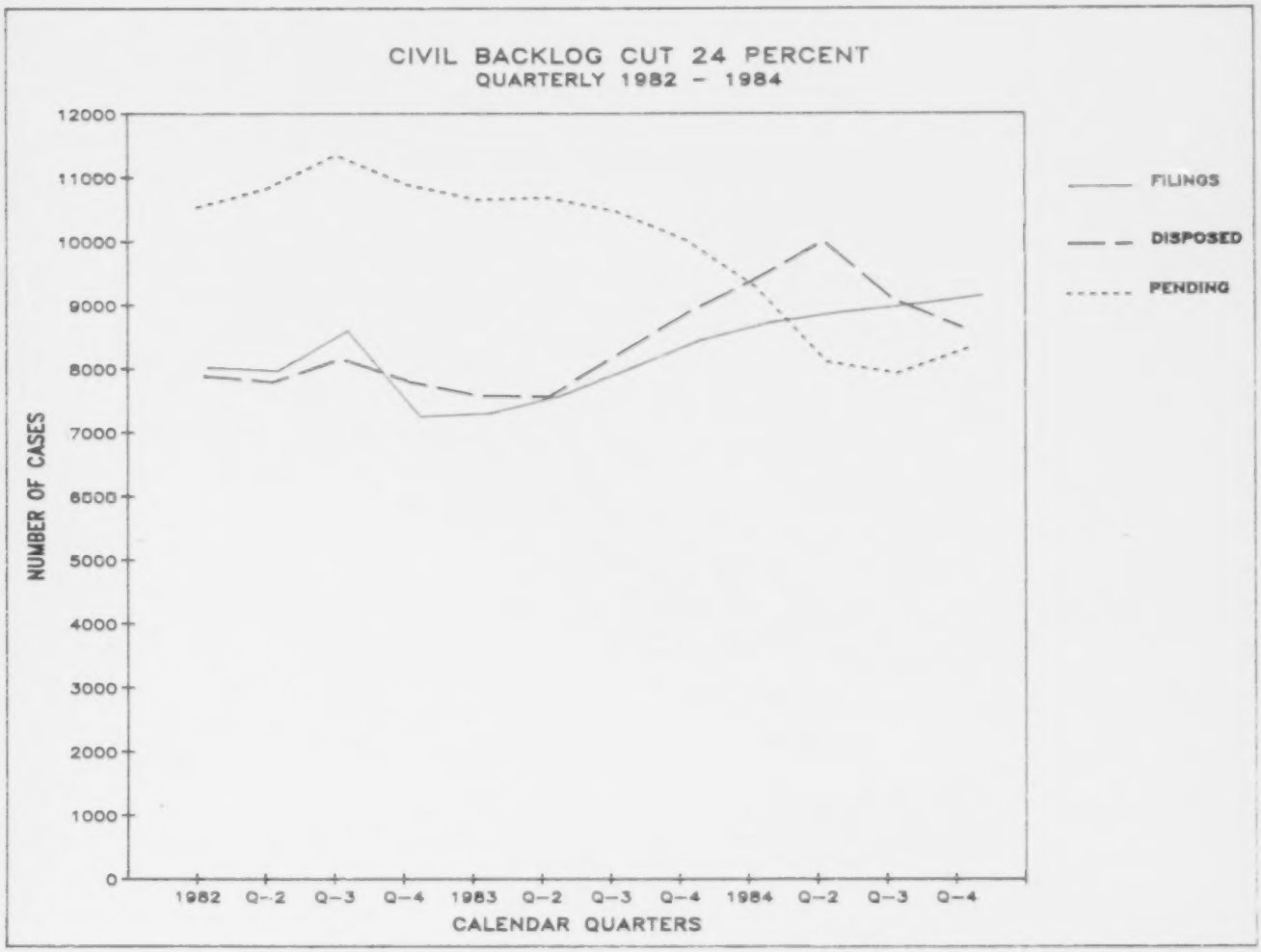
The growth experienced in criminal filings in recent years is due almost exclusively to a dramatic increase in gross misdemeanors. Gross misdemeanor filings grew by an astounding 289% during the period 1981-1984. This increase is directly attributable to the creation in 1981 of the new aggravated DWI crime, which made a second DWI conviction within 5 years or a third DWI conviction within 10 years a gross misdemeanor. The growth in gross misdemeanors has not been offset by any decrease in misdemeanor filngs. Consequently, the state's total criminal case workload has increased substantially.



CIVIL BACKLOG CUT BY 24%

In contrast to the criminal workload, the trial courts were able to achieve a reduction in the civil case backlog over the past several years. Between 1982 and 1984, the trial courts' civil backlog was cut by 24% even though the courts experienced a 10% increase in the number of civil filings.

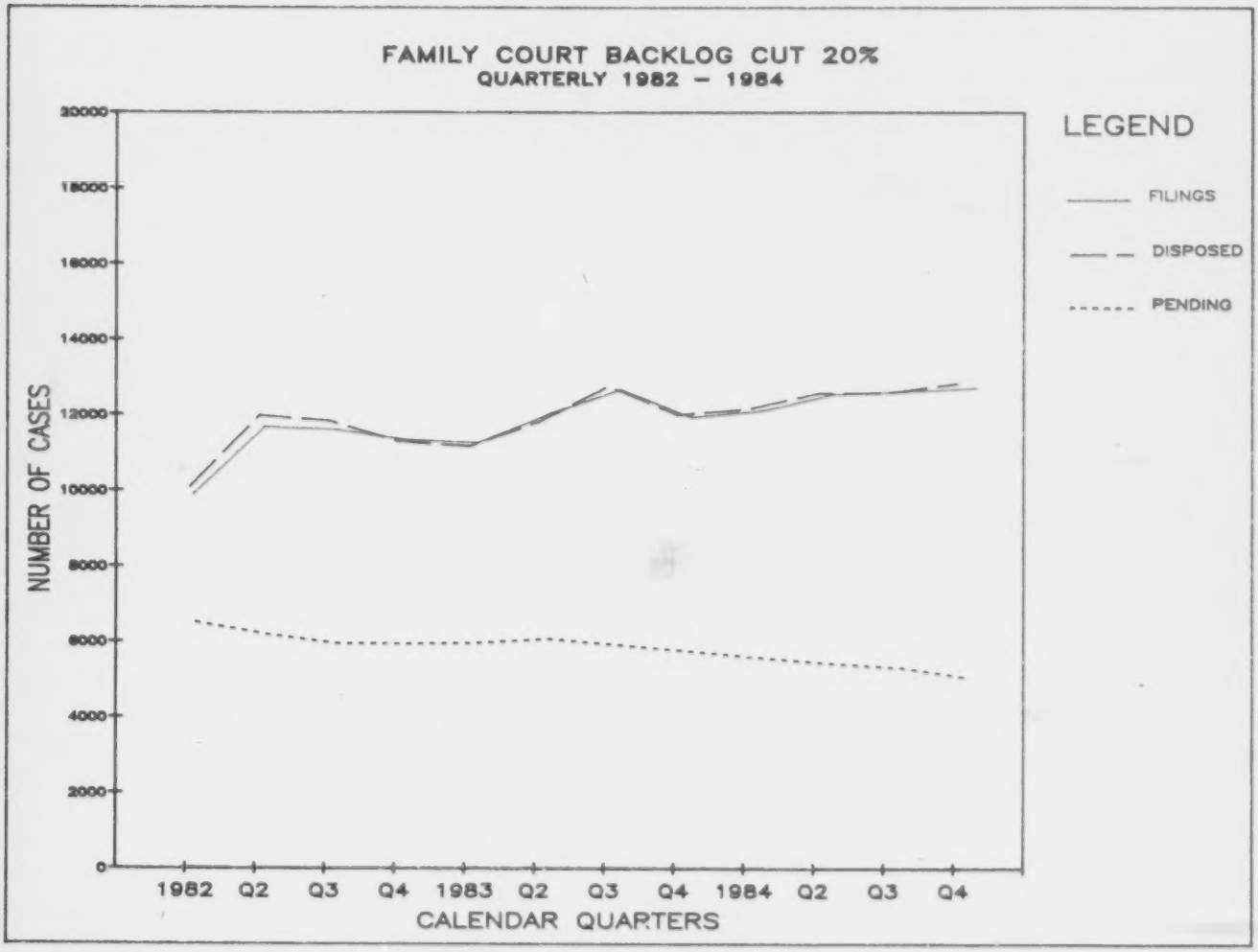
Civil filings increased from 32,200 to 35,500 and dispositions grew from 31,600 to 37,200 between 1982 and 1984. In both 1983 and 1984, the trial courts were able to close more cases than were filed, thus cutting their backlog of cases from a high of 10,500 cases at the beginning of 1982 to 8,175 by the end of 1984.



FAMILY COURT BACKLOG CUT BY 20%

Despite a steady annual increase in family cases, the trial courts also managed to prevent growth in the courts' pending inventory of family cases by increasing their rate of dispositions in this category as well. In all three years between 1982 and 1984, the trial courts closed more family cases than were opened. As a result, the family court backlog was cut by 20%.

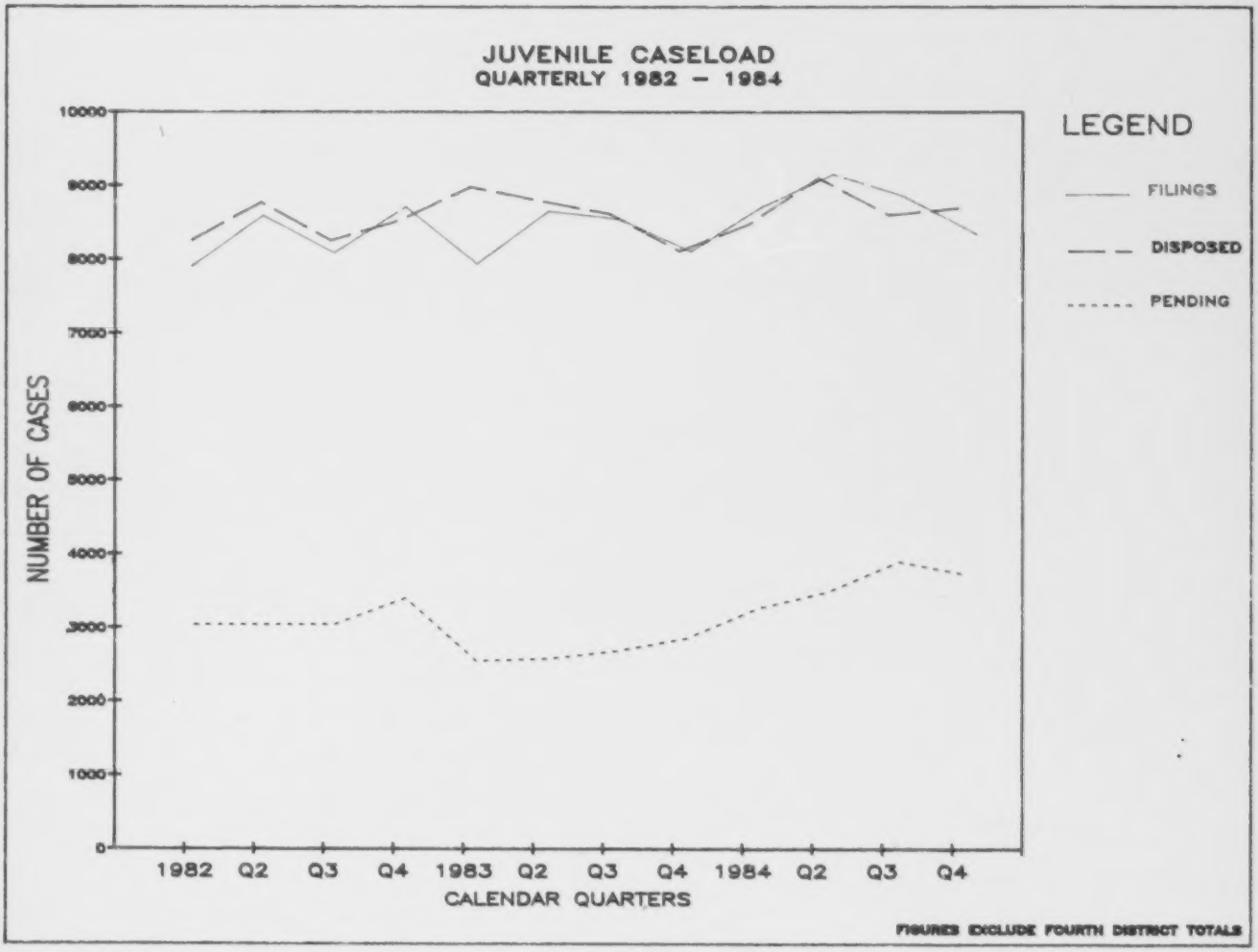
Family case filings grew by 11% from 45,000 in 1982 to 50,000 in 1984. Dispositions also rose by 11% from 45,625 to 50,600 over that same period, and exceeded case filings in each of the three years. The number of family cases pending at the beginning of 1982 was 6,250. By the end of 1984, the family case backlog had dropped to 5,000 cases.



JUVENILE CASELOAD GROWS

Between 1982 and 1984, our courts experienced a 5% increase in juvenile filings. Although the trial courts increased their dispositions in each year from 1982 to 1984, new filings outpaced closings over that period.

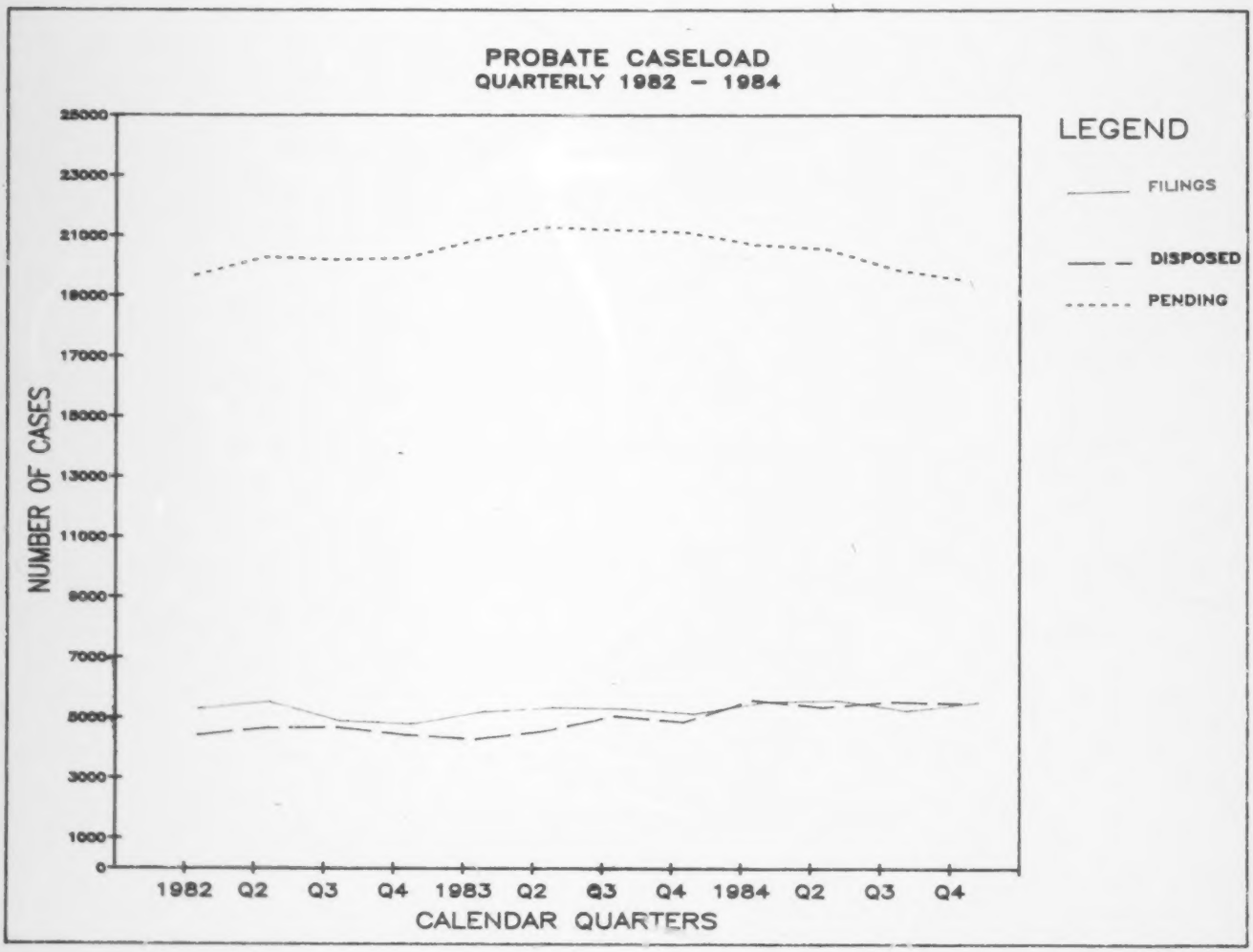
Juvenile case filings rose 5%, from 33,750 in 1982 to 35,400 in 1984. During that period, dispositions grew from 33,575 to 34,530, a 3% increase. At the beginning of 1982, there were 2,940 juvenile cases pending. That number grew to 3,600 cases by the end of 1984.



PROBATE FILINGS STABLE:
COURTS INCREASE DISPOSITIONS AND CUT BACKLOG

The probate workload of our courts has remained relatively stable in recent years. Although filings increased only 2% between 1982 and 1984, dispositions jumped 17%. This increase in case closings occurred primarily in 1984 and resulted in a slight reduction in the number of pending probate cases over the three year period.

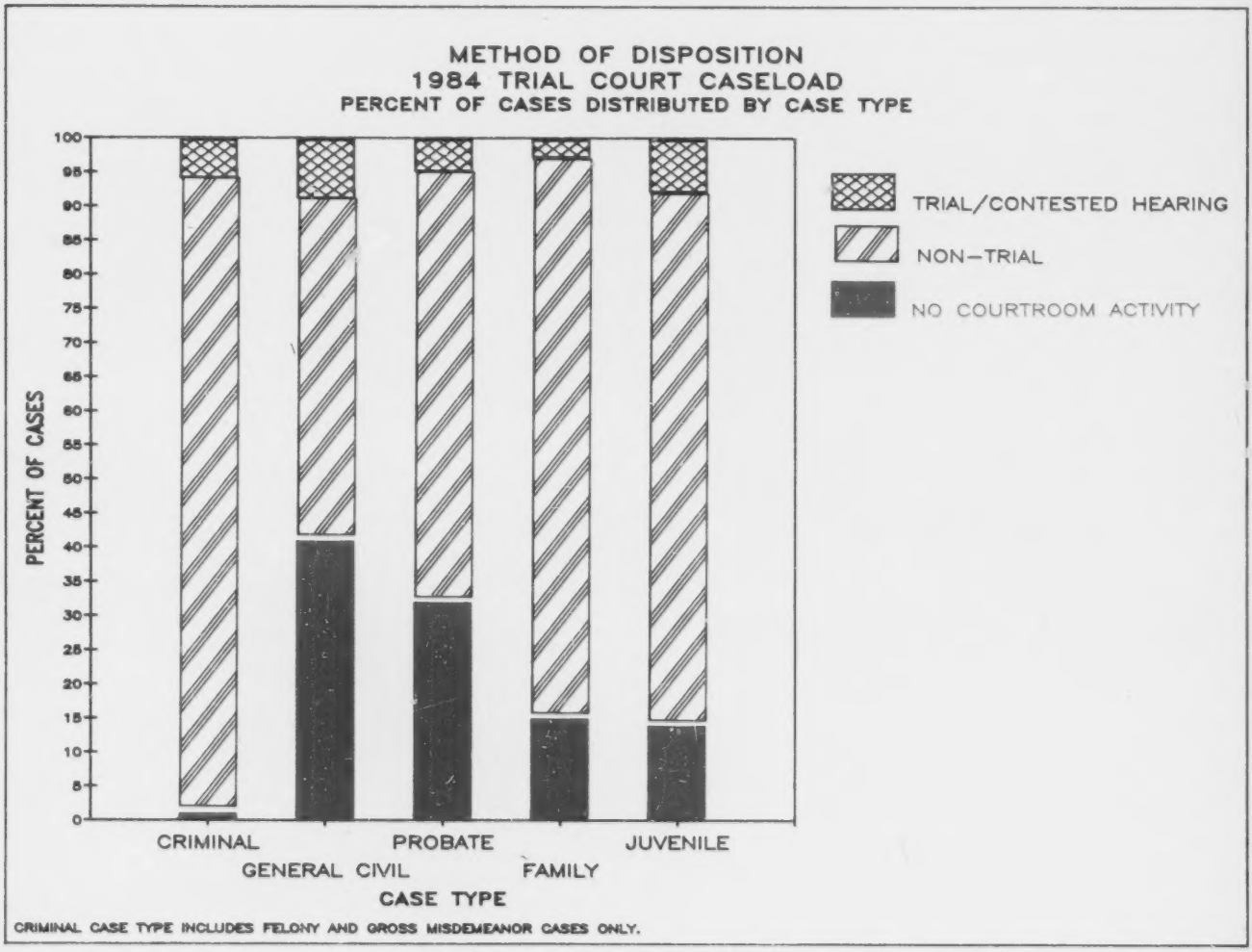
Probate filings rose from 20,685 cases in 1982 to 21,120 cases in 1984 and dispositions grew from 19,480 to 22,730 cases. However, only in 1984 did case closings exceed case filings. As a result, the number of pending cases dropped only slightly from 19,270 at the beginning of 1982 to 19,142 cases by the end of 1984.



METHODS OF DISPOSITION:

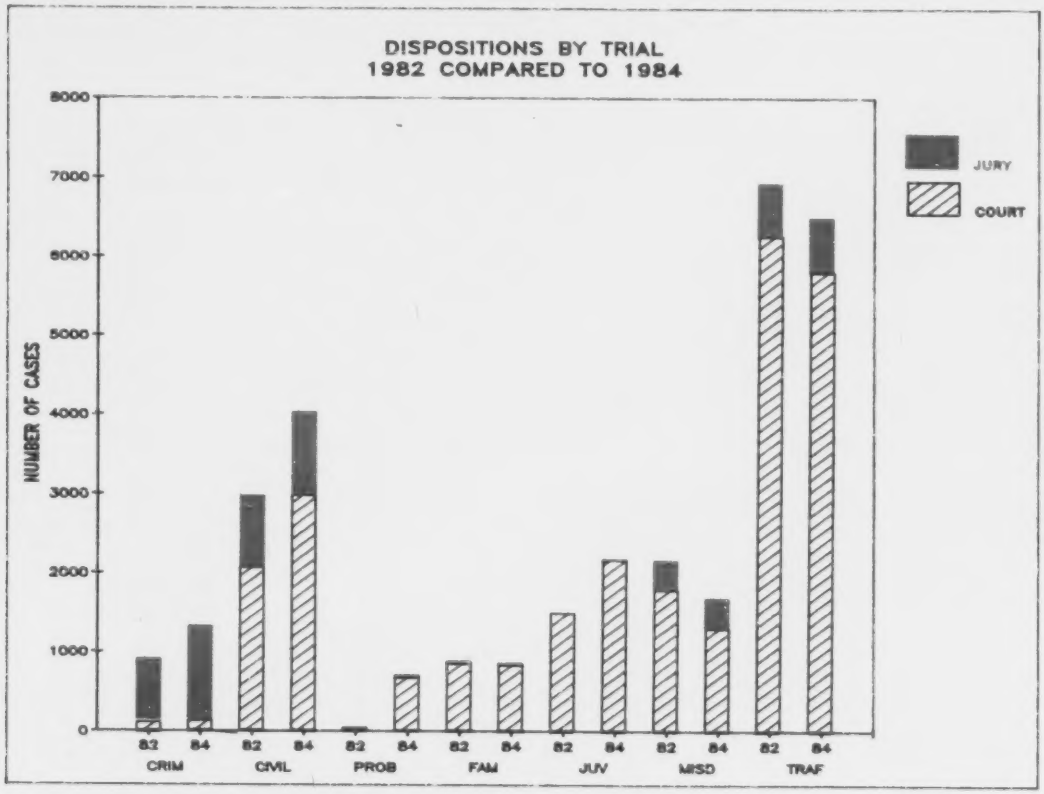
COURTROOM ACTION REQUIRED TO DISPOSE OF MOST CASES

Trials and contested hearings are the least used method for disposing of cases. Depending on the type of case, between 3 and 10 percent of cases closed in 1984 were disposed by trial or contested hearing. In addition, most other cases were closed by some other type of courtroom action. For example, 93% of the criminal cases were disposed in the courtroom by plea. However, as shown below, the percentage of civil, family, probate and juvenile cases closed without courtroom activity ranged from 15% to 42%.



TRIALS INCREASE BY 12%

In 1982, Minnesota's trial judges conducted nearly 16,000 trials. By 1984, to keep pace with the increasing workload, the number of trials held grew to 17,900, an increase of 12%. This represents a substantial increase in workload since trials are the most time consuming manner of concluding court cases. While court trials increased from 13,000 to 14,400, jury trials, which typically are more lengthy, increased 21% from nearly 2,900 in 1982 to 3,500 in 1984. Of interest also is the ten-fold increase experienced in probate court trials. In 1982, trials in probate court were relatively rare, with only 76 trials held. By 1984, that number increased to 725 trials.



NUMBER OF 1982-1984 TRIALS

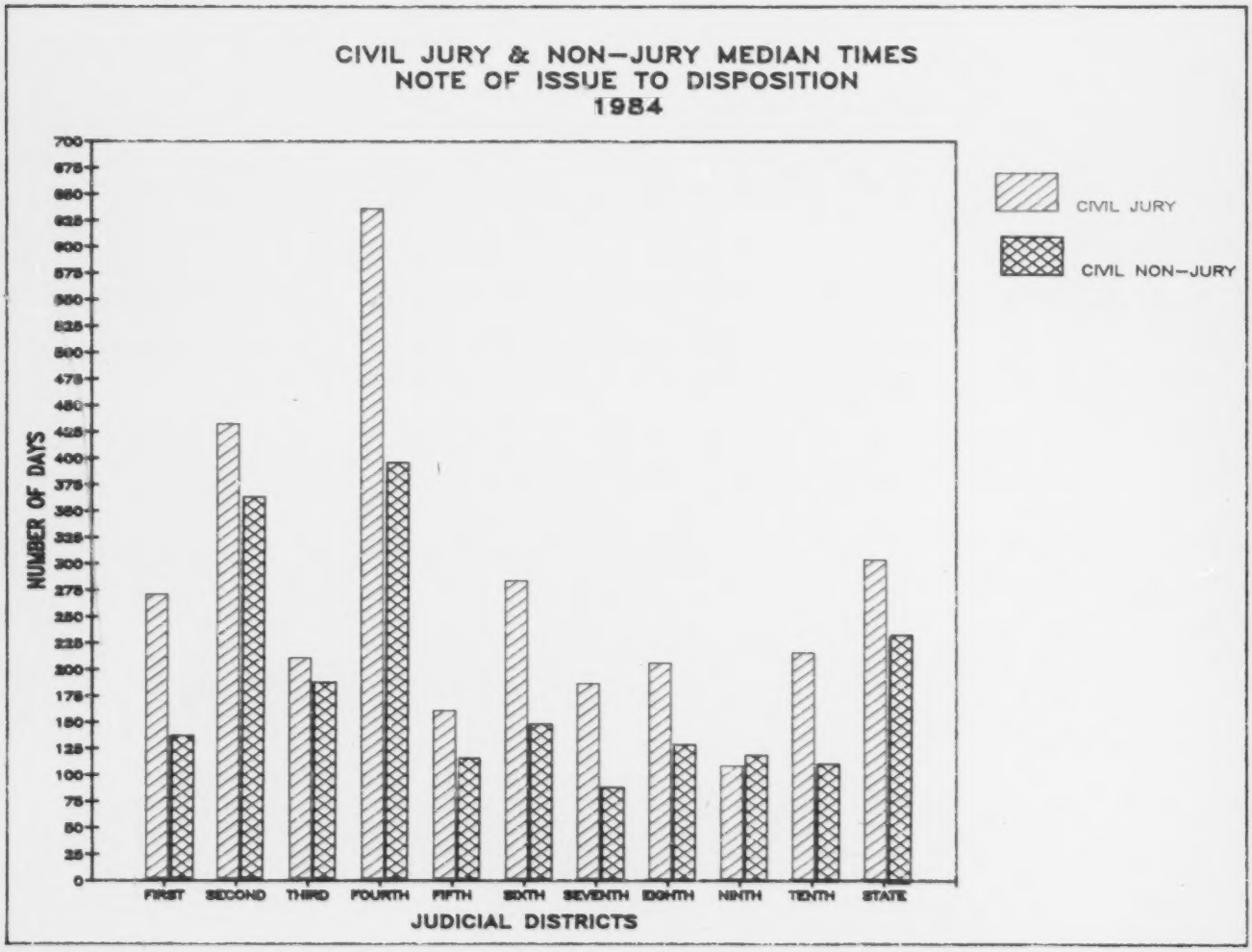
Case Type	1982 Trials	1984 Trials	Percent Change
Criminal	957	1,375	.44
Civil	3,029	4,091	.35
Probate	76	725	8.54
Family	922	909	-.01
Juvenile	1,536	2,212	.44
Misdemeanor	2,242	1,767	-.21
Traffic	7,022	6,591	-.06
Parking	208	206	-.01
TOTALS	15,922	17,876	

TRIAL COURT CASE PROCESSING TIMES

In addition to the numbers of cases filed, concluded and pending, the State Judicial Information System (SJIS) tracks the age of cases in the court system. This allows the judiciary to monitor the status of its dockets and to determine what progress is being made to ensure the expeditious handling of its cases.

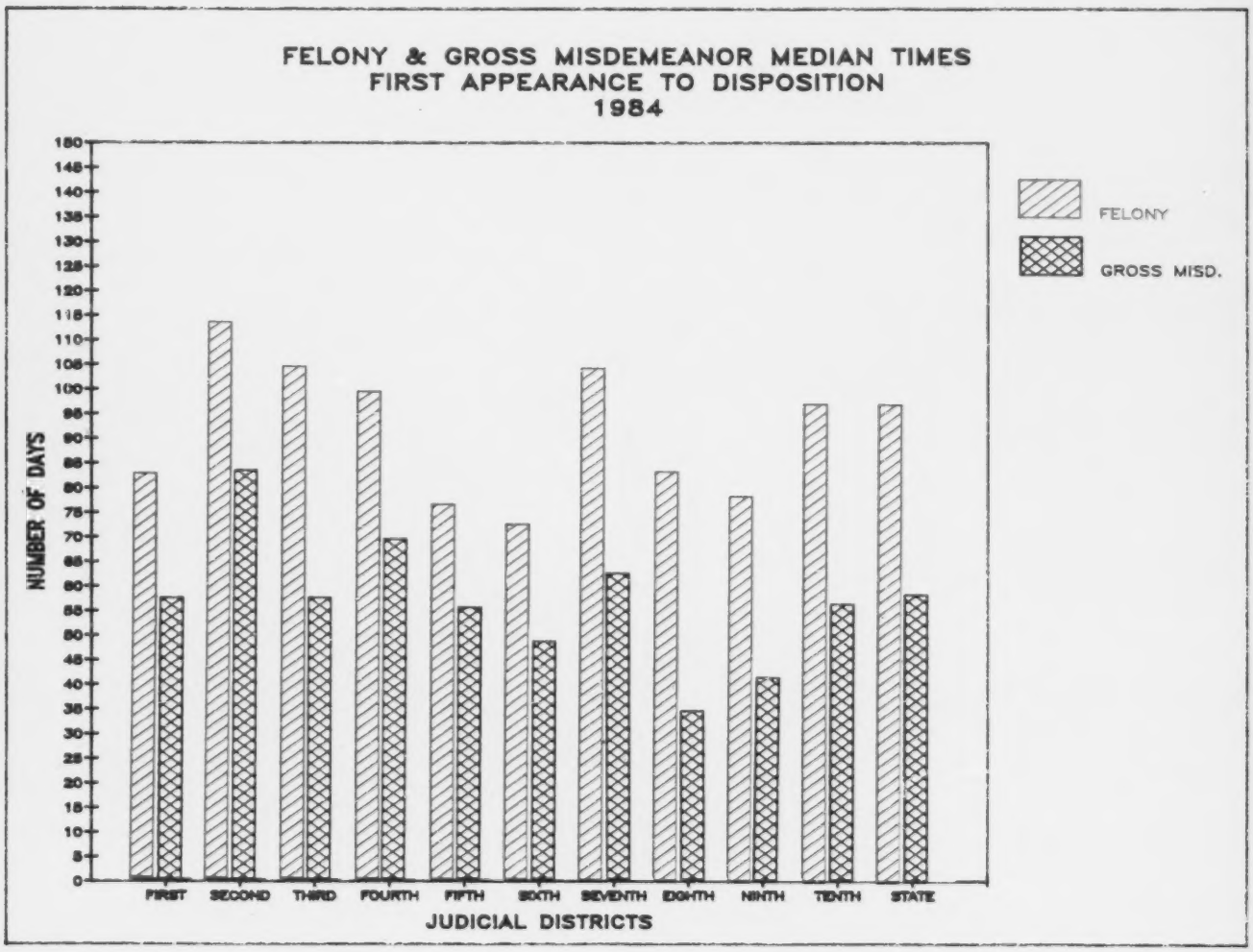
Civil Cases

As shown below, the median time in 1984 from trial readiness (note of issue) to disposition in civil cases varied significantly among the judicial districts. Statewide the median case processing time from trial readiness to disposition for civil jury cases was 308 days. The statewide median time for civil non-jury cases was 225 days.



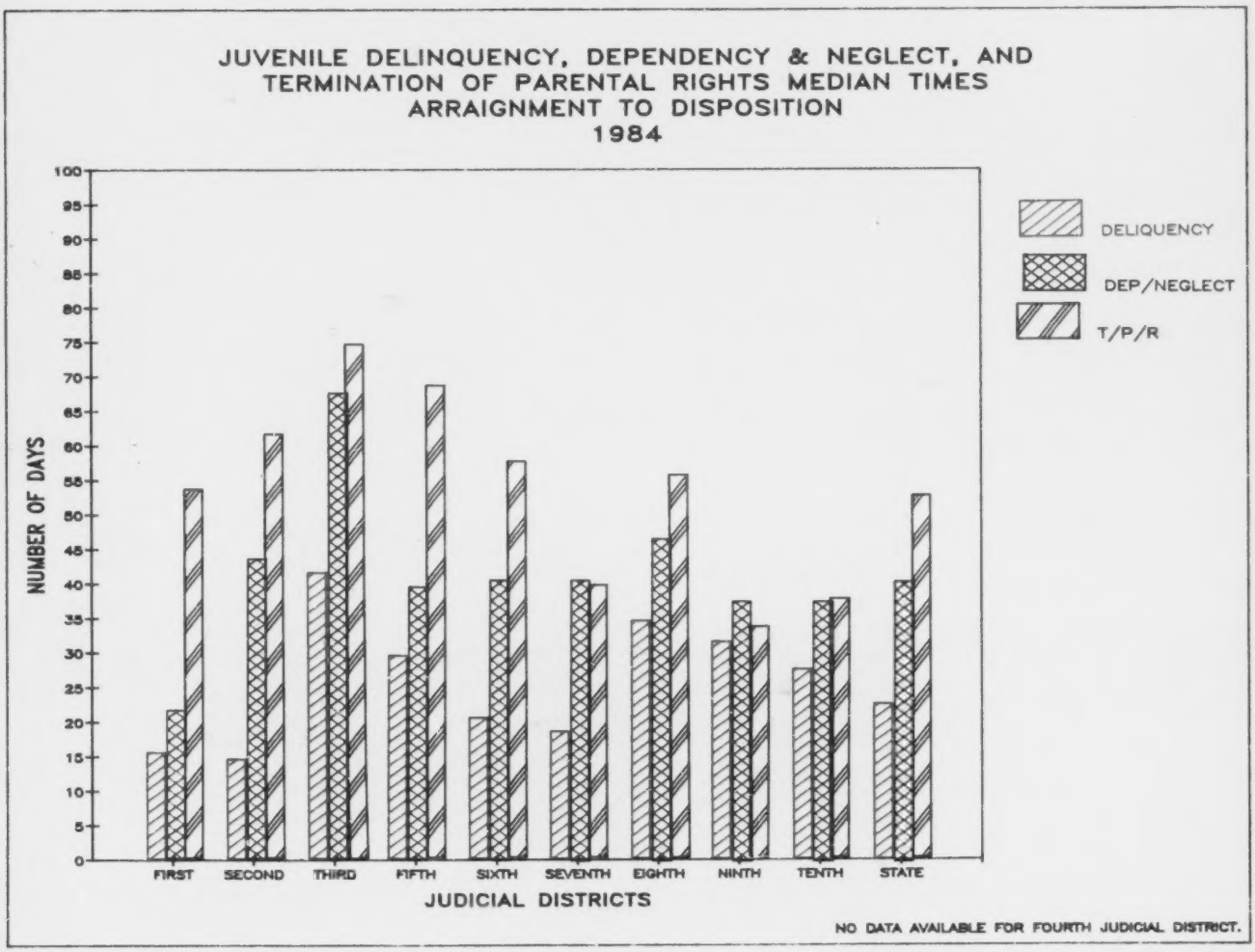
Criminal Cases

In contrast, the median time from filing to disposition in serious criminal cases varied relatively little across the judicial districts. In 1984, the median case processing time statewide for felonies was 95 days and only 59 days for gross misdemeanors. The median case processing times for felonies ranged from 73 days in the fastest district to 114 days in the slowest district and ranged from 38 days to 70 days for gross misdemeanors.



Juvenile Cases

The movement of juvenile cases is expeditious throughout the state. As shown below, the statewide median case processing time for delinquency cases was 23 days in 1984. Cases of dependency/neglect were typically concluded in 41 days and termination of parental rights cases required 53 days.



SUMMARY

Trial court achievements over the past several years have been substantial. The caseload burden in serious matters increased 11% during the 1982-1984 period. Yet, over this period, the trial courts actually cut their backlog of serious cases and each year closed more minor civil and criminal cases than were filed. The trial courts have worked effectively to control backlog growth despite the increasing workload. 1984 was a year of impressive accomplishment.

JUDICIAL EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES

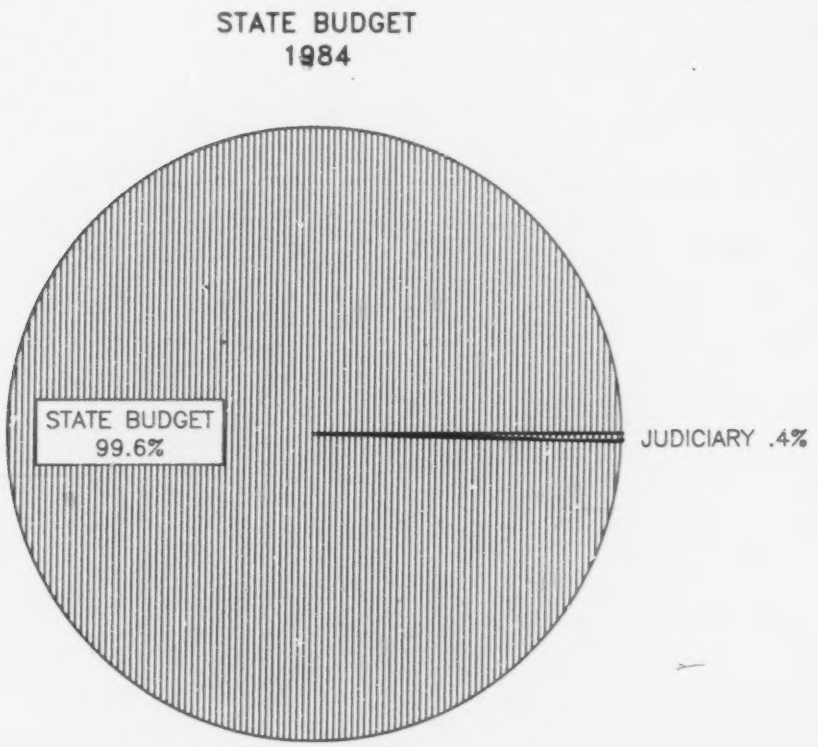
STATE AND COUNTIES SHARE JUDICIAL SYSTEM EXPENSES

Funding of the state court system comes from two primary sources: county government and state government. Generally each county is responsible for trial court operations including the cost of court administrator personnel, operating expenses, facilities and capital outlay. The state supplements the trial court budget by the payment of the salaries, benefits, and expenses of the trial judges and the salaries and benefits of the district administrators.

The state is also responsible for funding all state level operations of the court system, including the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, State Court Administrator, and State Law Library.

JUDICAL BRANCH CONSTITUTES ONLY .4% OF STATE GOVERNMENT BUDGET

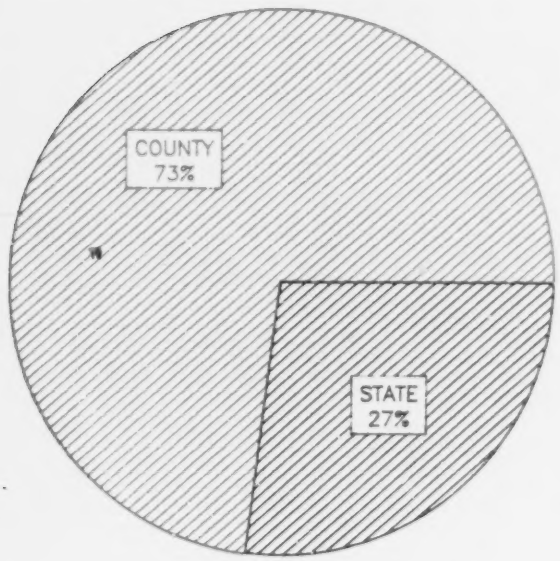
In 1984 the total state budget was $5,112,671,100. As shown below, the state-funded judicial budget, $20,888,200, represents a fraction of the entire state budget, approximately four-tenths of one percent.



ALMOST 75% OF JUDICIAL BRANCH EXPENSES PAID BY COUNTIES

The cost of maintaining the state court system during 1984 was approximately $76,916,100. As depicted below, the cost was shared by county and state government.

COURT SYSTEM FUNDING
1984



County Funding

Personnel	$40,241,000
Professional	5,911,000
Jury Fees	3,102,000
Witness Fees	172,000
Operating Exp.	5,700,400
Capital Outlay	544,900
Miscellaneous	357,500
	$56,028,800

State Funding

Trial Judges	$12,302,100
District Adm.	544,200
Supreme Court	3,516,900
Court of App.	1,948,100
State Ct. Adm.	2,059,900
State Law Lib.	517,000
	$20,988,200

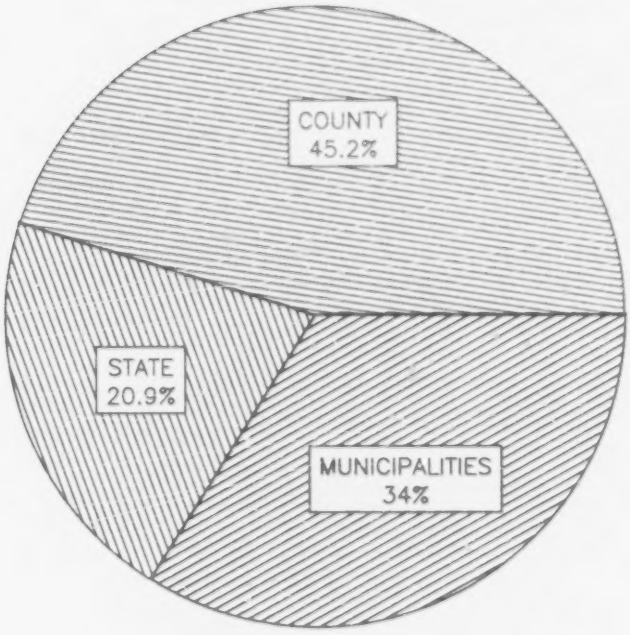
TOTAL FUNDING $76,916,100

TRIAL COURT REVENUES SHARED

Revenues generated by the trial courts are distributed to municipal, county and state governments. In 1984 approximately $50,200,581 was collected by the courts. In general this amount is distributed to the three units of government as follows: municipalities receive a portion of the fines collected as reimbursement for prosecuting criminal offenses; county government receives the monies collected for fees and a portion of the fines collected; and the state receives various surcharges which fund special programs and a portion of fines collected.

The chart below depicts the distribution of the revenues collected.

TRIAL COURT REVENUE
1984



TRIAL COURT REVENUES

County Government	= $22,665,234
State Government	= $10,476,118
Municipalities	= $17,059,229
TOTAL	**$50,200,581**